OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,634—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th June.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	......	...	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	10th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2 Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 3, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
SALAZIE	4,255	Negro	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,257	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,797	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,257	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 6th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1899.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BISAGNO	D. Maganzini	3,000	20th June, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate......Class only...... Rs. 350.

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Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561 nine months, Rs. 612.

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CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	43	0	22	8	48	0	25	0
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MACON, possessed of fine Flavour and Aroma	23	0	12	12	26	0	14	4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	28	8	15	12	32	0	17	8
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RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, very choice Desert Wine	...	...	30	8			34	0

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Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 0
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Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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TEA MERCHANTS,
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KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED

Under highly SANITARY CONDITIONS and from the FINEST MATERIALS.

PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER

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Only are used—and every precaution is taken to secure

DRINKS OF THE FINEST FLAVOURS OF FULL and UNIFORM STRENGTH and of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE STANDARD of QUALITY.

SODA-POTASH and ÆRATED WATERS .... Per Dozen 12 annas.
All other kinds, SWEET and MEDICATED........ Re. 1

DELIVERED FREE in Town.
6 Dozen PACKED FREE for Steamer or Rail transit.

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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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KEMP'S EDINA,

a blend of PURE OLD HIGHLAND MALT—at a Moderate Price, yet of IDEAL FLAVOUR and FRAGRANCE.

This WHISKEY has been before the Indian Public for many years and is recognised as of Sterling merit. It can be taken without fear of unpleasant after-effects.

Rs. 2-12 per Bottle.
Rs. 31-8 per Dozen.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

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Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

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MENTHOL LINIMENT.

A most valuable application where speedy relief indicates the application of a strong stimulant; especially useful where rubbing is not necessary or would be too painful : painted on the painful spot, or gently smeared over, it sets up an action peculiar but not painful, and invariably effective.

PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0.

MENTHODYNE.

This novel solid application, peculiar in effect and yet not disagreeable, relieves headache immediately and cases at once neuralgic pains in any part of the body.

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CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

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PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

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Care of AGENCE HAVAS,
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NOTICE.

ON and from the 5th June, 1899, Fort SONGHAD and CHINCH PALA STATIONS on the Tapti Valley Railway situated at 50 and 74 miles, respectively, from Surat will be OPENED for Goods Traffic.

Further particulars as to rates, rules and classification of Goods can be had on application to any of the Station Masters on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1899.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

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ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	Rs. 1,87,50,000

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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£2,000,000 POLICES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs, Rs 10, Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-12. Warm Ulsters, Rs 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8. Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,090
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

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Agent.
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FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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FOR JUNE, 1899.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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AT MODERATE RATES.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
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FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs writing, dressing, and washhand tables, book and hat stands.
1 real Chubb's iron safe on stand, 34 by 25 by 22 inches.
1 cottage piano, by Rose.
1 grand cottage, by Gerstenberger.
1 mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer, in good order.
1 full-plate camera, 8 1-2 by 6 1-2 by J. H. Skinner and Co., with lens, 3 double backs, changing bag, tripod, turn table, etc.

On account of the concerned.
40 new overcoats.
45 new suits in 3 pieces.
32 new pants.
A good opportunity for outfitters and gentlemen for monsoon wear.

A small consignment of electroplated nickel silver, real silver mount, and electroplated mount cases of fruit and fish knives and forks, ice salvers and ice pails, revolving butter pots, claret jug, salad bowls, egg frames, cruet stands.
1 case saddlery consisting of military saddles, pouches, stirrups, etc.

On account and at the risk of Akberally Abdool Kader.
Ex. s. s. Johannisberger.
173-241, 7528-29—2 cases tower bolts.

AT 2 P. M.

4 Monarch Cycle Co's King bicycles, with G. and J. tyres.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-1 1-2, age 9 years, quiet in saddle, has been ridden on parade, fast trapper, officer's charger, absolutely sound.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 serviceable glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
2 Surat milch buffaloes.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the Will of the late Hajee Haroon Sedick, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, (next to Mr. Chabildas's bungalow) on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., the very valuable and artistic French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order by Dewjee Canjee and others, consisting of drawing-room suites, lined rich velvet and tapestry and set with crystal mirrors, bric-a-brac sofas, elegant large size chiffoniers and cabinets, superior Brussels carpet, clock by A. B. Savory and Sons, London, two Austrian large and small iron safes with cup-board stands, mahogany wash-hand cabinet, first-rate venetian glass pier glasses with pier tables, rich 24 and 8 light incandescent gas chandeliers and hanging globe and bracket lamps, rich 40 and 30 light candle chandeliers, 4 light argand lamps, table candelabra, gold gilt and painted bedstead, double almyras with mirrors, a large collection of choice plants in China and earthern pots, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsy, Cama and Hormusjee, Solicitors for the executors, at their office in Rampart Row, Fort.

SALE OF WHITE WOOD BOARDS.

On THURSDAY next, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Princes Dock warehouses Nos. 1 and 2 on account of the concerned—

Ex. s. s. Marie Valerie.
SAB AL 278 bundles white wood rough boards about 23 tons.
Ex. s. s. Melpomene.
SAL AL 831 bundles white wood ceiling boards about 11 1-4 tons.

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One prize-bred "Collie" dog, 14 months old, one of the splendid animals ever imported into India. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th June, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, drawing-room suite lined with rich tapestry, English and Persian carpets, cabinets, wardrobes and almyras with mirror door, iron and brass single and double bedsteads with spring cushions, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one sweet-toned semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co., etc., etc., the property of C. G. Giro, Esq., Partner, Ralli Brothers.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture consisting of drawing-room, office-room, pier, wash-hand and dressing tables, mirror door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet-toned mahogany wood cottage piano, one gent's bicycle, one garden pump and roller, etc., etc., the property of A. M. Tod, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, very handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, office-room, pier, wash-hand and dressing tables, mirror door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet-toned walnutwood square piano etc., etc., the property of D. H. MACARTHUR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th June, 1899.

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TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

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NOTICES.

P & O
PURE OLD
WHISKY.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.

MR. DANIEL LONGWORTH is appointed under a Power of Attorney from ALCOCK ASHDOWN and Company to act as SECRETARY and MANAGER of the said Company during my absence from India.—Dated this 1st day of June, 1899.

T. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary & Manager, Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma: immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE: WHEELS, ENGINE AND TENDER BROKEN, SCRAP STEEL AND IRON.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1899, Tenders for the PURCHASE of.—

	Ts.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lbs.
WHEELS AXLES and TYRES, etc., Iron Broken	111	6	0	8
WHEELS AXLES and TYRES, etc., Steel Broken	8	18	3	16
Tons	120	4	3	24

Stock can be seen on application to the Wharf. Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. (Rupees two hundred) as a security for the due fulfilment of engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the said amount without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made on acceptance of Tender.

Delivery to be taken within four weeks of acceptance of offer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th May, 1899.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,298 3-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	106
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	30
					0

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Halfyearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	207
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	8,000	100	100	12 pr ct	148
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	,500	375	5,900
Do, New Issue.	500	375	625	93½	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd. 4	82
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	50	500	500	5 .ct	600
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	15	1000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	207
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,800	2	200	dvdRs10	214
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,-0	250	250	9 p 15	420
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	502	50	...	65
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	138
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	63
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R023	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	156
Telephone Co.	2,300	251	100	Rs. 1½	21 x

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Halfyearly.	
Ahmedabad A&W	1 700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,800	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	335
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	38 1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.2	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,970
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	540 xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	750xd
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	430
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.61	70 xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	365 xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	259
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Empress	3,100	500	500	Nil 10	410
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	615
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	20	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,230
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	600
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	160
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.25	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.1	193
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,130xd
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	8½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,675
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	220
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil	105
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	850
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	660
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	890
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,875
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvs 12½	295xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	180
Star of India	1,000	1 000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	650
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.20	310xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	615	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	—	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	500	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	500	500	50	4 pr. ct.	..

MR. TAYLOR WHITE has a letter in *Nature* on the name of Asia. The fact that "vari" means rice and that the Maoris, according to their tradition, came from the continent of "Atiate-varinga," or Atia, the country of rice, seems to show that Asia is this "Atia, the land of rice."

ACCORDING to particulars of the anti-Jewish riots at Nikolaieff, given by the "Rosia," a St. Petersburg journal, the first number of which appeared on Wednesday, the Jews in Nikolaieff number 30,000, out of a total population of 100,000. The rioters, who numbered about 5,000, were for the most part bricklayers, navvies and road-workers, the majority of whom had only recently gone to Nikolaieff from the Government of Orel. Several hundred houses owned by Jews were stoned, the shops being wrecked and the windows broken. Some twenty Jews were struck by stones and severely injured, and one was shot dead. Several graves in the Jewish cemetery were desecrated. About 400 of the rioters were arrested.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 8-25m., 9-1a. Low Water, 2-30m., 3-2a.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be a game of hockey on the Cooperage, at 5-30, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, and Europe, via Marseilles, per s. s. Salazie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

POLO.—There will be a match, to-morrow, at 5-15 p.m. Teams:—Army—Captains Rogers, Lock, Dunsterville, and Mr. E. H. D. Stracey. Navy—Lieutenants Pack, Courage, Corbett, and another.

BAI MOOLBAI PEERBHAI HAJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Register of attendance of patients for the month of May.—Number of women 762, and number of children 421. Total number of patients 1,183. New admissions only—women 200, and children 137. Total of new admissions 337.

CHILD ABANDONED BY PARENTS.—About half-past 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, policeman No. 1368 E was going on his rounds, when he saw a male child, aged about three weeks, lying on the side of the Parel Road. The child was wrapped up in a piece of dirty dhotur. On examination the infant was found to be alive. It was immediately removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BICYCLE.—A deaf and dumb Mahomedan, name unknown, aged about seventy years, residing at Duncan Road, was, on Friday afternoon, going along Kicka Street, when he was accidentally knocked down by a Parsee, riding a bicycle. The unfortunate Mahomedan sustained a fracture of the left arm. He was sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Jamshedji Eruchsha, a Parsee, aged 70 years, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing himself into a well at Dadur. The accused, in admitting the truth of the complaint, said that he was suffering from pain in the head, eyes, and chest, and as he could not bear the pain, he threw himself into the well to end his life. Some of the relatives having undertaken to take care of the accused, the Magistrate sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment.

SHRI BRAHMA KSHATRIYA MITRA MANDAL.—The annual general meeting of the Brahma Kshatriya Mitra Mandal was held on the 2nd instant at the Null Bazaar Cross Road, in the mandal's room, at 9 p.m. Mr. Nurotamdas Jagjivandas occupied the chair. The report having been read, the following elections for the ensuing year took place: Messrs. Soorjibhoy Morarji, president; Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, vice-president; Tribhovandas Harjivandas, librarian; Manmohan Jairaj, mantri; Ganpatrao Purshottam, up-mantri; Nurotamdas Jagjivandas and Purshottamdas Jadowji treasurers; and Messrs Dayal Mavji, Vithaldas Purshottam, Dayal Govind, and Vaman Bapuji, executive members.

FIRE AT FRERE ROAD.—On Saturday evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in a two-storeyed house at Karwar Street, a narrow lane abutting on the Frere Road. The house belonged to one Purbhoodas Ladhabhoy, and is tenanted by a number of Ghatee labourers, the front compartments on the ground floor being occupied by petty hop-keepers. The alarm was given by one of the tenants who saw some smoke issuing from a room occupied by a woman, named Ooma. The Fort engine, under Mr. Ratcliff, was immediately on the scene. The room, which was closed, was forced open. It was then discovered that a quantity of cowdung cakes, stored on a loft in the room, was on fire. A line of hose was at once run up, and the flames were put out before any material damage could be done to the house. The fire is said to have originated by a spark flying from the fire-place, which is exactly underneath the loft, into the cowdung cakes. The damage was nominal. A large crowd of sight-seers assembled around the locality, but this was well managed by the police.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Stanford charged Burjorji Rustomji, a Parsi lad, with stealing bicycle belonging to Mr. C. W. Guest, Accountant in the Government Examiner's Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant stated that on the 30th April last he rode to the Grant Road Methodist Church and left his bicycle on the verandah of the church. After the service was over, he found his machine missing. Subsequently on Friday afternoon his cousin Mr. Edward William Joint brought a bicycle to him, and he identified it as his own. There was a Parsi lad with Mr. Joint, and in consequence of the statement made by him the accused was arrested by the Police.

Mr. Joint deposed that Friday afternoon while he was passing along the road near the Byculla Railway Bridge he saw a Parsi lad with a bicycle, which he recognised as that of his cousin, the complainant in the case. He asked the lad the number of the machine, and he said it was 8074. But on looking at it witness found it to be 9074. The lad further stated that his brother (the accused) had bought it at an auction. Witness then took him to the complainant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that he knew the number of the complainant's machine but did not remember the number of his own bicycle.

Inspector O'Kieff stated that when the accused's brother was placed before him he made contradictory statements to him. He first said that his brother had purchased the machine at an auction. His second statement was that he had bought it from a Eurasian. As soon as witness arrested the accused, the latter produced his note-book and showed him an entry purporting to be a receipt signed by one E. George for the sale of a bicycle. The accused was given every opportunity to point out to the police the person from whom he alleged he had bought the bicycle, but he said he was unable to find the man out as he was merely a passer by.

The accused stated that on the 1st of May last he purchased the bicycle from one E. George on the maidan, where he was teaching some of his pupils to ride a bicycle. The person came up to him and said that he (the accused) could perform tricks better than him. In the course of conversation that took place the man expressed his desire of selling the machine, and after some haggling he agreed to sell it to the accused for Rs. 80. The money was subsequently paid by the accused.

Nariman Dinshaw Ghandhi, who was then called on behalf of the defence, corroborated the statement of the accused as regarded the negotiations made by the accused for the purchase of the machine.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that he had no doubt that the bicycle was stolen from the verandah of the church, but the question before the court was whether the accused or somebody else had stolen it. On being arrested by the police the accused produced his note-book and showed a receipt in the name of one E. George, from whom the accused stated he had purchased the bicycle. His Worship had no doubt that this was a bona-fide receipt and the accused had not concocted it; in fact, he had no time to do so. The handwriting was that of a European or Eurasian, and not that of a Parsee. His Worship discharged the accused and ordered the bicycle to be handed over to the complainant.

THE General Omnibus Company of Berlin have introduced an electric 'bus, which takes twenty passengers. The motor is driven by an accumulator of 150-ampere hours, and the speed is about four miles an hour, with a current of thirty-five amperes at 250 volts.

MRS. BANDMANN-PALMER, the well-known tragedienne, has played the part of Hamlet over 250 times, and has been telling a "Dundee Telegraph" representative that she is as much in love with it as ever. Some facts about her assumption of the part are curious:—On the day before she is to play Hamlet, she speaks to no one. She tries to get into the spirit of the part ere getting up. She walks, talks, and thinks even like a man. In the evening so worked up is she—so full of the part—that a sudden noise will almost make her cry. Mrs. Bandmann-Palmer, we are assured, maintains the best traditions of the old school of players. "His Peg" Charles Reade used to call her.

THERE are some rather funny particulars of railway travelling in Brittany in the current "Church Gazette": The trains don't worry themselves, and give one plenty for one's money, besides being rather amusing in their ways. For instance, the last one we came by was inscribed in capitals, "Train de Vitesse," so we entered it with anticipation, but it stopped at every wayside station we came to, and at a junction where it was desired to, turn an engine, it never occurred to anyone to run it backwards, but they uncoupled it and its tender separately, took them on to a small turntable, and then six men pushed them slowly round one after the other. Labour must be cheap, as the company provide a watchman—or, rather, a watchwoman—at each crossing along the line. She is clad usually in many petticoats and a white cotton nightcap, and holds a staff in one hand and a brass trumpet in the other. If the staff is presented all is well; what would happen if she blew the trumpet no one knows, as she never blows it!

THE OPERATIONS IN NORTH-WEST INDIA.

DISTINCTIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 16.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, in recognition of services rendered during the recent operations on the North-West Frontier of India:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, namely:—

Colonel (Brigader-General) Reginald Clare Hart, V.C., C.B., commanding a second class district in India.

The Queen has also been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations on the North-West Frontier of India:—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, namely:—

Colonel George Hand More-Molyneux, Indian Staff Corps, colonel on the Staff, India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Charles Barton, R.E.

Captain George Francis Rowcroft, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain Henry Wells-Cole, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).

Captain John Hill, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain Percy Clare Eliott-Lockhart, Indian Staff Corps.

BREVET

To be Colonel.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Plowden, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major J. A. Ferrier, D.S.O., R.E.; Major M. H. S. Grover, Indian Staff Corps; Major H. R. B. Watkis, Indian Staff Corps.

To be Majors.—Captain G. F. H. Dillon, Indian Saff Corps; Captain A. E. Haig, the King's Own Scottish Borderers; Captain W. R. Arnold, the Dorsetshire Regiment. The promotions to bear date May 20, 1898.

THE SANDHURST MEETING.

THE sports of the cadets of the Royal Military College, concluded on May 12. Heavy showers, fell up to three o'clock. The races were well contested, and the College having a full complement of 360 cadets, the entries were numerous. R. Simpson, an old Etonian, won the Silver medal for the greatest number of marks, and D Company won the challenge cup with seventy-four marks. The bands of the College and the 2nd Black Watch played during the intervals. Details:—

100 Yards.—Final heat—R. V. Simpson, 1; H. S. Richards, 2; G. H. Young, 3. Won by a yard and a half; a foot between second and third. Time, 11 1-5s.

200 Yards Handicap.—R. T. Milne, 18, 1; A Anderson, 6, 2; J. Simpson, 8 1-2, 3. A yard covered the first three. Time, 21 1-4s.

Stone and Basket Race.—J. R. Williams-Ellis, 1 E. H. Rigg, 2.

Obstacle Race (71 starters).—C. Hamilton, 1; W. Bailey, 2; A. Reed, 3. Won easily by 40 yards; 5 between second and third. Time, 4 m. 9s.

120 Yards Hurdles.—Final heat—R. Bullock, 1; R. Simpson, 2; G. Young, 3. Won all the way by two yards; three between second and third. Time, 17 4-5s.

120 Yards Officers' Royal Military College Handicap.—Colonel J. A. Fergusson, 21, 1; Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Talbot, 13 1-2 2; Major J Caunter, 12, 3; Captain W. N. Bolton, 8 1-4 4. Won by a yard and a half; a foot between second and third. Time, 14 s.

Quarter-mile.—Final Heat—R. Worsley, 1; R Simpson 2; V. Gwyer, 3. Won all the way by three yards; two yards between second and third. Time 55s.

120 Yard Staff College Officers' Handicap.—Captain McTier, Hampshire Regiment, 6 3-4, and Captain Braithwaite, Somersetshire Regiment, 6, a dead heat; Major McKenzie, Seaforths, 9 3-4, 3. Time 13 3-5 s.

One Mile. R. McEnery, 1; B. Trail, 2; A. L. Smeaton, 3; M. White, . McEnery came away from the half distance and won by twenty yards; five between second and third; same third and fourth. Time, 4m. 58 1-2 s.

120 Yards Handicap, Final Heat A. V. Jarrett, 3, 1; A, Anderson, 1 1-2, 2; C. Hamilton, 4 1-2 3. A foot between each of the placed men. Time, 13 1-5 s.

200 Yards Race for Old Cadets of the Royal Military College, Lieutenant J. Raisford Hannay, Queen's, 1; Lieutenant J. G. V. Hart, West India Regiment, 2. Won easily. Time, 22 3-5 s.

Consolation Race, 120 Yards. C. Hopkinson, 1; E. Bully, 2. Won easily. Time, 14 s.

Lady Markham, the wife of the governor, distributed the prizes at the conclusion of the sports.

THE LAND REVENUE SYSTFEMS OF INDIA.

BEFORE a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, which was held on Thursday, May 11, at the society's rooms, John Street, Adelphi, a paper on "Agrarian Conditions in India under British and Native Rule" was read by Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, Indian Civil Service. Colonel G. H. Trevor presided. The lecturer devoted himself entirely to a comparison of the revenue systems of the Punjab and of the two native States of Alwar and Bhartpore, in Rajpootana.

He pointed out that the British and native systems started from the same standpoint or, rather, the British Government inherited or adopted the theory of the native Powers whom it superseded that the ultimate ownership of the land vested in the State, which was consequently entitled to receive a share of the produce of the land from the persons who occupied and cultivated it or arranged for its cultivation. In the ordinary native State which had not come under the influence of the British system, the State demands absorbed all the profits of cultivation or the entire rental, and there was little or no room for the growth of proprietary rights as apart from cultivating rights. In States under British rule one-half of the net assets or net rental had now been fixed as the limit of the State demand, but in the Punjab districts the State share did not usually exceed one-third or two-fifths of the net rental, excluding extra cesses. The British system enabled two classes to live by the land, the proprietor and the cultivator, but it had resulted in large alienations, by which the village money-lender had mostly profited, thus making the free peasant proprietor the serf of the money-lenders. In the ordinary native State no such difficulties arose, for the State absorbed all, or nearly all, the profits of cultivation. But, were he asked as to which system most conduced to the happiness of the people, if by happiness was meant contentment with one's lot, he should say that in many native States the scale would be found to weigh down in favour of the native system, while if happiness was interpreted in the strictly utilitarian sense of material progress and prosperity, then the British system was undoubtedly and immeasurably superior.

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

THE Home Secretary received on May 12 a deputation in opposition to the publication of seven-day newspapers. Sir Mark Stewart, M. P., the Bishop of London, Mr. Burns, M.P., the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Mr. G. Scopes (on behalf of the newsagents), Sir H. G. Reid, chairman of the Newspaper Society, and others having stated the case of the deputation, the Home Secretary, in reply, expressed the entire sympathy of the Government with the object they had in view, and recognised the force of public opinion behind them. There could be no doubt of the enormous advantage which the British day of rest gave to the working classes of the country, and there was also the religious aspect of the question, on which he himself felt strongly. But the question of dealing with seven-day journalism was extremely difficult and complex, and he should be misleading them if he said that he could see his way to any legislation. It had been suggested that local authorities might be empowered to enact by-laws; but a by-law became illegal if it provided for that which was already provided for by an Act of Parliament, and, if the Act of Charles II. and the Act of 1871 conferred certain powers of prosecution and declared a certain course of proceedings to be illegal, then the same offences could not be provided against by local by-laws. He thought the protest of the deputation ought to be most valuable, and said that all the Government could fairly do in the direction advocated by the deputation they would be anxious to do.

In reference to the above, the "Daily Mail" announces that its Sunday edition will appear no more. After Lord Rosebery's speech Mr. Harmsworth offered to discontinue the "Sunday Daily Mail" if at the same time the "Sunday Daily Telegraph" should cease to appear. Since then, however, public feeling has been shown so clearly to be against seven-day journals that the proprietors of the "Daily Mail" have not waited for Mr. Harmsworth's condition to be complied with. "They have not," they state, "had any communication from the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph," but "with the desire to meet the views of those who object to Sunday journalism," they have decided to cease publishing on Sunday, whatever their rival may do. Their decision, they add, "was considerably influenced" by an appeal from their own employes.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·496	Calm	1	110·6	75·6	20	...	0·00	−0·03
Sirsa	29·539	NW	5	108·8	77·6	5	?	...	...
Delhi	29·514	W	7	107·7	83·9	12	...	0·00	−0·09
Agra	29·532	SW	6	110·5	82·9	20	...	0·00	−0·02
Cawnpore	29·508	WSW	5	111·5	79·6	21	...	0·00	
Allahabad	29·491	W	5	111·6	81·3	11	..	0·00	−0·07
Jhansi	29·549	WNW	4	111·8	90·7	20	...	0·00	−0·14
Jacobabad	29·504	NW	5	111·3	69·6	13	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·587	SW	8	111·4	75·7	51	...	0·00	0·01
Jeypore	29·580	W	6	110·3	77·4	20	...	0·00	−0·04
Ajmere	29·602	W	9	106·[illegible]	85·0	29	...	0·00	−0·03
Deesa	29·665	SW	6	106·6	78·5	65	...	0·00	−0·04
Ahmedabad	29·633	S	6	106·3	79·1	56	...	0·00	
Bhuj	29·610	SW	19	103·8	76·9	59	...	0·00	0·01
Jamnagar	29·708	SSW	22	101·6	77·7	62	..	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·680	W	15	104·9	75·7	60	..	0·00	−0·09
Bhavnagar	29·700	SW	15	104·6	73·8	54	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·702	SSW	14	84·5	80·3	75	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	29·663	WSW	18	101·0	77·0	72	...	0·00	−0·06
Indore	29·651	W	12	103·6	76·1	47	...	0·00	−0·26
Saugor	29·570	W	7	108·4	86·1	27	...	0·00	−0·09
Jubulpore	29·531	NW	3	110·[illegible]	84 3	21	...	0·0[illegible]	−0·21
Hoshangabad	29·592	NW	3	109·6	88·2	62	...	0 00	−0·21
Khandwa	29·672	NW	16	107·2	81·1	45	...	0·00	−0·24
Raipur	29·530	SW	3	110·5	89·4	31	...	0·00	−0·23
Nagpur	29·546	NNW	8	112·7	89·0	21	...	0·00	−0·56
Amraoti	29·599	W	9	107·8	84·7	40	...	0·00	−0·34
Akola	29·636	NW	12	108·6	82·3	38	...	0·00	−0·26
Surat	29·705	SW	11	93·2	80·1	64	...	0·00	−0·17
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	...
Bombay	29·743	SW	8	80·7	81·3	63	...	0·00	−0·98
Poona	29·734	W	21	93·5	71·9	54	...	0·00	−0·56
Ahmednagar	29·730	NNW	9	98·8	72·9	70	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	?	WNW	19	100·4	72·2	54	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	29·716	NW	10	100·7	76·5	36	...	0·00	−0·39
Ratnagiri	29·744	W	5	90·4	70·8	6[illegible]	...	0·00	−2·08
Belgaum	29·723	WSW	21	86·8	67·8	66	...	0·00	−0·60
Goa	29·764	E	5	88·0	78·4	75	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·746	N	2	87·3	75·5	82	...	0·00	−2·97
Mangalore	29·767	SSE	1	88·8	75·9	79	...	..	−2·67
Calicut	29·785	S	6	89·2	76·0	79	...	..	−2·26
Cochin	29·794	NNE		8·5	74·7	86	0·08	0·52	−1·85
Bangalore	29·765	WSW	9	85·8	68·8	61	...	..	−0·57
Secunderabad	29·668	WNW	15	104·7	80·3	35	...	...	−0·37
Masulipatam	29·611	W	6	96 6	84·5	51	...	...	−0·31
Bellary	29·724	NW	8	92·2	76·8	40	...	...	−0·23
Cuddapah	29·717	NW	G	96·6	82·9	61	...	0·00	−0·46
Madras	29·669	NW	8	106·9	85·0	69	...	0·00	−0·20
Coimbatore	29·761	SW	4	91·9	74·6	76	...	0 00	−0·15
Trichinopoly	29·718	WSW	15	100·6	81·3	60	...	0·00	−0·17
Negapatam	29·717	SW	7	99·0	82·4	55	...	0·00	−0·17
Colombo	29·816	SW	10	88·[illegible]	76·0	91	0·56	0·62	−0·47
Aden	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L, Light, M, Moderate, F, Fresh, S, Strong, H, Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Jacobabad, a brisk rise at Secunderabad and Negapatam, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest at and about Allahabad and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Akola, 24 at Neemuch, Bhuj and Poona, 20 at Rajkot, 18 at Khandwa and Secunderabad, 16 at Deesa and 14 at Bhavnagar Para, Belgaum and Trichinopoly.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° in excess of the normal in Rajputana, Central Provinces, Berar and at Allahabad, Jhansi, Bhuj, Sholapur, Calicut, Secundrabad and Madras, and 18° at Karachi, and the minimum ° in defect at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at lowest ° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and at Allahabad and Surat.

Rain in moderate showers has been reported from Colombo, and a few drops from Cochin.

The depression in the neighbourhood of Madras, mentioned in reports of last two days, has filled up. The weather is likely to remain cloudy, and local showers may be expected in Ceylon, in the Madras Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

SATURDAY: The barometer has decreased briskly in the Gangetic Plain and changed only slightly elsewhere. The barometer reads slightly higher than usual over Western India, but is nearly the average elsewhere. The winds have become variable along the West coast and are very much lighter than the normal. North-westerly winds prevail over the central districts and the centre and west of the Peninsula, while southerly to south-easterly winds in Bengal and Burma. In Upper India the winds are very generally variable, but in the West Punjab there is a cool northerly wind. The temperature variations from the normal are very irregular. The heat is less than usual in Baluchistan and Upper Sind as well as on the Circar coast, while it is largely above the normal over the Central Provinces and West Bengal. The highest maximum reported is 114 degrees at Chanda. Rain has been general in Burma and Assam, and there have been showers at Cocanada and Masulipatam, but elsewhere the weather has been generally fine. At Colombo, however, half-an-inch of rain has been received.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 2nd June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·727
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75·2
Dew Point		71·0
Relative humidity of Air		·629
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)		2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·4
General Directions of wind*		WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	184

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 3.

10 p.m.	83·4

SUNDAY.—JUNE 4.

6 a.m.	82·0
10 a.m.	8[illegible]
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	88·0

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE Standard correspondent at Berlin telegraph.—Captain Reinecke, commanding the Alcona, on leaving Chinese waters on his return voyage to Germany, received orders to touch at Colombo for further instructions. He has since appeared off Muscat, and will probably show the German flag in other Persian ports. The reasons given for this action are that, in view of the great importance which the Persian Gulf must one day assume in the communication of Europe with Eastern Asia, Germany cannot preserve an attitude of indifference. The extension of the railway system of Europe to the shore of the Persian Gulf is only a question of time, and should a German cable be laid to the Far East the only possible route lies across the Gulf, as Germany would naturally desire to avoid the Suez Canal.

THE five celebrated Beauvais tapestries designed by Bouchen, belonging to the Comte de Gattelier, and which were made for his ancestor, who was chief architect to Louis XV., and placed in the Count's castle at Beaulieu, have been purchased by the firm of Duveen Brothers for £30,000 sterling; the chief subjects are: "Le Marchand d'Orvietan," "La Disease de bonne aventure," "Le Dejeuner Champetre," "Les Jardiniers."

CANON KNOX LITTLE, who, it will be remembered, return from South Africa some weeks ago, is busy preparing a book on the subject which will be got ready as soon as possible by his publishers, Messrs. Isbester. The Canon, according to the "British Weekly," has come back a convinced Imperialist and a warm admirer of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and it is just possible that the book may be dedicated to Mr. Rhodes. In present circumstances the volume will be awaited with much interest.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macneil, 1,591 tons, Captain A. S. Gladstone, sailed on Saturday last for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain George Craig, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Rhodesia, 2,299 tons, Captain R. Bate, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Blyth (21st April,) with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee.

THE Wilson Line s. s. Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain B. H. Rogers, sailed on Saturday last for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mrs. Krumer, Mr. and Mrs. Duce, as passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Moshtari, 1,109 tons, Captain A. Clarke, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius (19th May), with a general cargo, and 55 deck passengers.

THE City of London, 2,056 tons, Captain, R. W. Scarff, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (6th May,) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Britannia 1,969 tons, Captain A. C. Turner, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr. E. G. H. White and Miss L. C. Russell, as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Dwarka, 739 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi 1st June, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Baner, Mr. F. Desai and Lieutenant Moir, Mr. Snow, Mr. Bayle, Major Stewart, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. King-Wood, Lieutenant Gerraud, Mr. L. W. Smith, Captain Grant, Mr. and Mrs.-Brook Foy, Mr. E. Critchell, Miss Lawrence, Mr. T. Moolchand, Mr. and Mrs. Jaffer, Mr. Boolchand, and three friends. Mr. and Mrs. Tooiseedas, Mr. Supariwala, Mr. Brokeman, Lieutenant Rice, Mr. J. T. Farrell and 100 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 3.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China		P & O Co
Naseri	912	Owen	Jedda		B & P S N Co
Tientsin	2555	Weston			P & O Co
Pemba	936	Martyr			M M & Co
Algoa	1897	Hanford			K N & Co
Kerbelia	1458	Willis			M M & Co
Kt Bachelor	4091	Froggatt			K N & Co
Wilberforce	2003	Willis			Bombay Co
Moorgate	2082	Harland			Bombay Co
Scindia	2050	Smith			M M & Co
Ravenshoe	2357	Pingelby			C & Edulji
Simla	1039	Marten			M M & Co
Vasna	604	Rickford			Do.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Fleming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Patna	1161	Acheson			M M & Co
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Kt Errant	1717	Jones			K N & Co
Rhodesia	2299	Bate			
Carthage		Gadd			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	City of London	2056	Scarf	Karachi		F Forbes & Co
C	Moshtari	1110	Clark	R S Ports	10-6	B & P S N Co
D	Clan Grant	2070	Ebbott	Madras	10-6	F M & Co
F	Stolzenfels	1933	Pankow	Hamburg	6-6	Glade & Co
G	Safari	892	Christiansen	Zanzibar	13-6	F Heyer
H&J	H M S Mazdala	74	H L Fleet R N			RI Navy
,,	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
L	Bombay	0.9	Turner	Antwerp	10-6	J M & Co
M	Clyde	2193	Denny	Aden	10 6	P & O Co
N	Anatolia	2490	Wilks	Genoa	11 6	Bombay Co
O	Fazilka	2693	Goss	Calcutta		M M & Co
Q	Setos	1153	Carstens	Zanzibar	9-6	F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	547	Budroo			Sphrd & Co
Indravadi	513	Adum	M Goa	5-6	Do
Sabermati	521	Fuckeera			Do
Ponani	552	Fuckeer	Bhownugger	6-6	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
4	Idar	2595	Milne	Dunkirk	7-6	K N & Co
5	Ballaarat	2816	Field	China	6-6	B & P S N Co
6	Socotra	3913	Hide	China	8-6	P & O S N Co
9	Meridian	2221	Wilson	Hamburg	9-6	Bombay Co
10	Devonshire	2363	Coull	Antwerp	7-6	W & A G & Co
16	Florida	2 50	Chapman	Dunkirk	7-6	J M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Patna .... 1810 tons gross .... M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 11·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. or Colaba mean time, or 7h. 8m. 11·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Rhodesia s	Bate	Blyth, April 21
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, June 1.
	Moshtari s	Clarke	Mauritius, May 19.
	City of London s	Scarff	Liverpool, May 6.
	Carthage s	Gadd	London.
	Naseri s	Raffin	Jeddah, May 23.
4	Zulu s	Smith	Natal, May 5.
	Dictator s	Jones	London, May 3.
	Canara s	Scott	Zanzibar, May 19.
	Yamaguchi Maru s	Nunome	Yokohama, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Kerbelia s	Willis	Calcutta, etc.
	Othello s	Rogers	Hull via Karachi.
	Britannia s	Turner	Liverpool, etc.
	Clan Macneil s	Gladstone	Trieste Venice.
	Arabia s	Parfitt	London.
	Nizam s	Craig	Calcutta, etc.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamers Kt Errant, for Antwerp.
" Moshtari, for Aden Jeddah &c.
" Fazilka, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Devonshire s—25 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 2 bales China silkwaste L Nanabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bombay s—50 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co.
Devonshire s—112 cwt gum Mamed Jaffer Joomabhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Meridian s—2002 cwt myrabollams, Suleman Hajee Esmall and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Idar s-2000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co.; 2000 cwts poppyseed, 228 cwt linseed Glade and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co.; 2000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co.

Florida s—3001 cwt poppyseed Sanday and Co.; 4004 cwt poppyseed Owen and Okell, 2000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers, 6000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.; 2000 cwts poppyseed, Glade and Co. 1000 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.; 5625 cwt rapeseed, Ralli brothers.

Anatolia s—2001 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 8001 cwts linseed, 4000 cwts rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co.; 5000 cwts linseed John Fachiri, 146 bales cotton A. Blascheck and Co. 2000 cwts linseed, 4000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Clan Macneil s—4 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Socotra s—44 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 24 cwt shark fins. 27 cwt cloves and 4 cwt gum, P F Talati.
Ballaarat s—4 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—91 bales twist, J B Bhesania and Co: 75 bales twist, Sarasvati Mills; 98 bales twist, H Mooltanchand; 125 bales twist, Talati and Co.

THE Egyptian Government, after giving patient consideration to the opposition in the Legislative Council to the project for reforming the Mekhemeh Sherieh—the Court of Appeal for judging questions affecting personal "status" in accordance with the sacred law—has decided to advise the Khedive to exercise his right, and his Highness has signed a decree enforcing the reform.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says: Motors are now being extensively used at marriages. You can see them carrying bridal parties to and from the mayors' offices and the churches. At St. Augustine's a fashionable wedding has just taken place, and the bride and bridegroom duly arrived in autocars. The presumably happy man's vehicle was a thing of beauty set off by paint and flowers. The stoker wore white gloves, and had a large bouquet with wedding favours in the top buttonhole of his short jacket.

THE Central News learns that Lord Kitchener has decided upon an autumn campaign in the Soudan, in which no British troops will be used, the Sirdar relying solely upon his Egyptian and Soudanese battalions. The operations will be directed primarily to the restoration of law and order, and the rehoisting of the Egyptian flag throughout Darfur and Kordofan, but efforts will, of course, be made to capture the fugitive Khalifa and disperse what may remain of his following. This will involve some fighting, but it is not expected to be on an extensive scale.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Private Secretary, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at MAHABLESHWUR by 7-30 a.m., on the 7th June, 1899, should be addressed to the SECRETARIAT, Bombay, until further notice.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency
the Governor of Bombay.
Mahableshwur, 26th May, 1899.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain M. Saporiti, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 4th inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PREMISES.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA Ld., Bombay, will, on and after 15th June, carry on all Banking Business at 22, ESPLANADE ROAD, in the premises lately vacated by the Credit Lyonnais.

THE PRESENT PREMISES of the Mercantile Bank of India Ld., at 15, Elphinstone Circle, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.
LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.
DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.
PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHEN BUYING
COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST.
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE; LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED;

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage. &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

FOR Consols the quotation in London yesterday was 109 1-4. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent. to 102 1-2; while Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·21 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 115; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent, to £66 7-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.; Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower, at 27 7-8d. per oz.; and in New York the value of metal dropped 3-8 cent., to 61 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-4 cent lower, at 4·87 3-4 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £130,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay, £9,000 in Silver to Hongkong and £62,000 to Shanghai.

Linseed was quoted at 36 7-8s. per 424 lbs., June-July Shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot prices were unchanged; and American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the near positions, and 1-64d. lower in the most distant position, extreme quotations being 3 11-32d. and 3 21-64d. for June and October and November delivery, respectively. The Manchester Market was firm. The sales for the day were 15,000 bales, Imports *nil*. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 68,000 bales being 36,000 bales more than in the preceding week. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 27,000 bales greater, at 68,000 bales; and the week's Imports were 8,000 bales more, at 400,00 bales. The total stock decreased to the extent of 37,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,440,000 bales.

In New York, Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained yesterday at 6¼ cents per lb.; September Futures at 5·91 cents, and December at 5·98 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales. To-day's Receipts at the Ports were 9,000 bales.

Locally, the Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day. Exporters bought 200 bales Dhamargaum at Rs. 124 per candy, 400 Doulia at Rs. 125 1-4, 100 Oomrawattee at Rs. 120; and the Mills took, 150 Miraj at Rs. 146 1-2, 100 Dhulia at Rs. 125, 200 Bengal at Rs. 125, 100 Barsi at Rs. 140, 200 Bhusawal at Rs. 129, 100 Bengal at Rs. 128, 100 Akola at Rs. 128, 100 Bassein Ginned at Rs. 130 1-4, 100 Oomrawatee at Rs. 126 1-2.

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet, with a small business reported; prices are 1 an. per cwt. lower.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,280	bales.
Wheat	31,952	cwts.
Linseed	9,088	„
Rapeseed	8,409	„
Gingellyseed	1,891	„
Poppyseed	3,213	„
Castorseed	865	„
Rice	5,919	„

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level rates remained throughout the day, with but little business passing, and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	„
Francs	1·09 ½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 101 5-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 3-8 for Account; Threes are unchanged.

SHARES.—The market has been partially closed to-day owing to the death of a broker, and no changes in prices are reported.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 30th May, 1899, as compared with the statement of 22nd May, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	May 22. Rs.	A.	P.	May 30. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,69,92,019	2	8	1,80,81,168	5	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,48,02,643	13	4	5,29,49,338	14	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,43,728	4	3	1,91,012	6	11
Sundries	25,84,382	8	6	26,16,482	3	6
	10,37,22,773	12	9	10,29,37,979	15	1
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	97,21,103	0	0	97,46,057	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	75,55,415	8	0	76,41,770	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,04,99,291	7	10	2,00,00,082	13	5
Accounts of Credit do.	1,78,51,788	2	8	1,74,48,001	2	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,74,79,284	3	5	1,76,31,675	4	8
Balances with other Banks	6,55,489	5	6	7,04,891	8	1
Bullion	8,545	6	4	6,650	2	4
Dead Stock	13,08,605	4	11	13,09,905	12	11
Stamps	11,201	7	11	10,927	9	11
Sundries	16,01,188	1	2	16,01,329	9	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,12,83,645	5	8	1,30,35,846	2	8
Do. at Branches	1,56,47,283	7	4	1,38,00,842	5	7
Rs	10,37,22,773	12	9	10,29,37,979	15	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	17,16,621	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,27,477	Dec.
Other Deposits	18,53,305	Dec.
Post Bills	52,716	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,309	Inc.
Loans	4,99,212	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,03,787	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	1,52,331	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	17,52,201	Inc.
Do at Branches	18,46,421	Dec.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 1-4 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 7-8
Bar Silver	27 7-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £30,100,000; Increase £400,000; Public Deposits 11,500,000; Decrease £100,000; Other Deposits £37,800,000; Increase £700,000; Other Securities £34,500,000; Increase £300,000; Notes and Gold £19,100,000; Increase £100,000. The Banks Reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo, arrived here this evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt: which left Bombay on the 20th May, arrived here to-day.

The Messageries Marritimes Co., s. s. Salazie, left Colombo for Bombay, on Friday 2nd inst., at 11 a.m. and she is expected here on Monday, 5th inst., at 7 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect, Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to the same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Delagoabay-Mozambique Cable interrupted.

Cable Boney Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund (at head of walfish bay) to Mossamedes and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

Owing to interruption Delagoabay, Mozambique Cable traffic with South Africa subject extra delay of twelve hours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SANGSTER—May 12, at Dover, the wife of Capt A B Sangster, 4th Bombay Rifles, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAYLY—May 11, at Chertsey, widow of Col F Bayly, Madras Staff Corps, and sister of Clementina Lady Lilford.

BROMLEY—May 11, at Bruntingthorpe Manor, Lutterworth, wife of late R Bromley, C E, aged 66.

BROWNE—May 12, at Weymouth, E T Browne, Indian Staff Corps, son of late Col E Browne, Lancashire Fusiliers, aged 30.

FORREST—May 12, at Portland pl, T Forrest, Manager of Chartered Bank of India Australia, and China, aged 55.

HAGGARD—May 13, at Parkstone, Dorset, B M Haggard, Barrister-at-Law, late H B M's Land Commissioner to Samoa, aged 51.

SHOLAPORE.

DEATH.

SETHNA—June 4, at Sholapore, Nusserwanji Cursetji Sethna, Municipal Secretary, Sholapore, aged 48. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEATSON—May 27, at Khandwa, C P, the wife of H R Beatson, Police Department, of a son.

COOKE—May 29, at Budaon, N-W P, the wife of F J Cooke, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

HARRISON—May 30, at 3, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, the wife of Frank Harrison, of a son.

DEATH.

MORTON—May 25, at Ujjain, Central India, Henry Morton, Divisional Engineer, Gwalior State, in his 47th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1899.

THE acquittal of Paul Deroulede and Marcel Habert who were arrested in the act of inciting the troops to mutiny, and who openly avowed that their intention was to overthrow the parliamentary regime, is a startling evidence of the strength of the reaction against the Third Republic. Measures had been taken to maintain order, but the trial was marked by constant demonstrations in Court in favour of the accused. When influential Members of the Chamber of Deputies may with impunity seize the bridle of a French general at the head of his troops and urge him to march on the Elysee and overturn the Government, all the enterprising spirits in the country will be strongly inclined to see if they cannot better the example. It may be that Deroulede's great personal popularity, his undoubted patriotism and high character influenced the jury in disregarding his own confession and acquitting him of the charge of inciting to mutiny and high treason. He lavished his considerable fortune in organising the League of Patriots, to familiarise the youths of France with athletics and field-games, so that they might be prepared for the great work of restoring the national frontiers. He has devoted many years to that task which he planned out when fighting in the ranks in 1870-71. His *Chants du Soldat*, mostly written when campaigning, made him the most popular poet in France in the early seventies. They passed through a hundred and six editions, and ten years ago a return to the Minister of Public Instruction showed that Deroulede's "Songs of the Soldier," Hugo's "Chatiment," and Lafontaine's Fables were the most universally read in the schools of France. That such a popular idol should be forgiven much by a French jury need not surprise us. And it would be impossible, while acquitting him, to convict his friend and henchman, M. Habert. But unfortunately this incident does not stand alone; it is but one symptom of the dissatisfaction of France with the parliamentary Republic. It must be admitted that there are many causes for dissatisfaction. After making enormous sacrifices that country finds that the recovery of the lost provinces is no nearer now than it was twenty years ago, and in the interval the Parliamentary regime has seen a succession of scandals exceeding any that credited the Monarchy of July and the Second Empire. The enforced resignation of President Grevy, whose son-in-law put up the Legion of Honour to private auction, the Panama scandals, which smirched the reputations of Ministers and Deputies, were scarcely forgotten when the Dreyfus affair shakes the Republic to its foundations, and threatens it with war. It is but natural that under such circumstances, Frenchmen should begin to ask how it comes that France has fallen into the hands of the men who now dispose of her destinies.

It seems a paradox that at the same moment that Colonel du Paty de Clam has been arrested, presumably for complicity in the manufacture of evidence against Captain Dreyfus, Major Marchand should declare that the Army will be the saviour of the country, and that the declaration should be received with enthusiastic acclamations. But, following close upon the acquittal of Deputies Deroulede and Habert, the significance of the incident cannot be mistaken We must not be misled by the supposed antagonism of the Army and the civil power. Since universal service became obligatory, every civilian has passed through the ranks, and is prepared to return to military duty in twenty-four hours on receiving an intimation from the War Office. Under such circumstances, France is the Army, and the Army is France. That justice will be meted out to the half-dozen officers who compromised themselves by unqualifiable acts to sustain the authority of the *chose jugee* may now be regarded as certain. When that purification is effected the Army may deem it necessary in the interests of France to do as much for the Parliamentary Republic, and deliver it from the Panamists and the incompetent intriguers who have discredited the the Republic. One good turn deserves another. "The gentlemen of the pavement," who selected the moment when the Prussians were marching on Paris to overthrow the Imperial Government, and with it destroy the last hope that Austria and Italy would fulfil their engagements and take the field as the allies of France, have never ventured to submit their claims to establish a Republic to a plebiscite. The assembly at Bordeaux convoked during the war was monarchical, the Army was Imperial, and it is Imperial in its sentiment to this day. The impracticability of the Comte de Chambard alone prevented the re-establishment of the Bourbons. The illness and inopportune death of Napoleon III. prevented the restoration of the Empire in 1872. The Republic which, in Thiers' words "divides us the least," filled the vacuum. Gambetta knowing that the Republicans were in a hopeless minority, proposed to exclude from public life every man who had served the State under the Empire during the previous eighteen years. Failing in that attempt, he and Jules Ferry leant upon the masonic organisation and Jewish influence.

The "Revue des Deux Mondes" quotes the declaration of a succession of Deputies who claim that if the Republic exists it is because the Masons so willed it. One asserted with good reason that Masonry was the nursery in which the Government of the National Defence sought and found its most energetic representatives. "It is from our ranks that have gone forth the most considerable men of the Government of the Republic and of the Republican party." Anatole de la Forge, Deputy of the Seine, wrote to the President of the Council of Ministers: "The Masonic Lodges have been the cradle of the new France." Another claimed that Masonry and the Republic are precisely the same thing. Having obtained a guiding influence in the civil administration, and above all in the selection of teachers in schools—they rejected the proposal that such appointments should be made by the University—they proceeded to make converts in the Army. General Yurlinden, Minister of War, forbade officers and soldiers to be present at Lodge meetings where the desirability of reducing the term of military service to one year was advocated. The Lodges therefore denounced the bureaucrats in leather-breeches, as they cannot hope to establish their influence in the Army. On the other hand, men of high political position, grateful for the support they received from the Lodges, paid court to them on every public occasion. Henri Brisson, who contested the presidentship with Felix Faure, last year when distributing prizes at the Grand Orient, presented M. Bourgeois' History of the Grande Siecle, and recommended the pupil to meditate specially upon this phrase:—"The public who forgave Louis XIV. all his mistresses, never forgave him his confessor." The whole audience applauded this solitary sentence given as a sample of a historical work of great value. Twenty years ago a paragraph in the French Masonic Constitution, which recognised the belief in God and the immortality of the soul, was deleted. It was explained that there was no intention of disowning God, but it was necessary to allow freethinkers to be present at Lodge meetings "in entire liberty of conscience." The English Lodges took the alarm and required from French Masons a declaration of belief in the Deity. The French Grand Lodge thereupon authorised the establishment of French Lodges in foreign countries where local Masonry was not in "fraternal relations" with it. Ten years ago, a further step was taken, and it was declared that "the unknown, the mysterious, the Divinity, with its cortege of rewards and punishments in a future life should disappear." A certain M. Gaston wrote a book "Dieu, Voila l'Ennemi," which was welcomed with effusion by the official organ of French Masonry. It could scarcely be expected that a political party, however energetic, and however successful up to a certain point, could with impunity rely upon the support of fanatics of this type. They were bound to be compromised and to be brought into conflict, sooner or later, with the realities of French opinion. They provoked a reaction, the strength of which seems to be steadily increasing.

AN important decentralisation scheme in connection with the Post Office is likely to be carried out this year by the transfer of portions of the Central Comptrolling offices which are now in Calcutta to Bombay and Lahore respectively. In this case each of the new offices will be under a deputy comptroller belonging to the Regular Accounts Department and will help to relieve the pressure on the Central Office, the Bombay branch serving Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, while the Lahore branch serves the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana. The scheme affects a large body of employes in the Calcutta office, where upwards of a thousand clerks are already entertained. The number would have to be again increased hereafter as postal business continued to grow, if something were not done to relieve the pressure. The new scheme is intended to meet this difficulty and simplify the present round about system of dealing with money orders by enabling them to be checked in two other centres besides Calcutta, thereby saving delay and complication involved in having to send forms right across India from the most distant centres of issue. To prevent the interruption of business the staffs of the two new offices will be organised in Calcutta each under a deputy comptroller and an assistant comptroller who will probably be recruited from the Accounts Department. The services of the present Deputy and two Assistant Comptrollers, however, will be utilised to fill three out of the six appointments that will eventually be wanted to take charge of the three offices of Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore. When organised and in working order the Bombay and Lahore sections will be transferred bodily to new quarters in the Bombay Presidency and Lahore. This, however, is unlikely to take place, until the latter part of the current official year. The system is an extension of the one that has already proved successful in district post offices for dealing with local business, and in the event of its being found satisfactory upon a larger scale a further branch may not improbably be opened later on in Rangoon to serve Burma direct.

THE Home List of Birthday Honours is exhaustive, and we imagine few will cavil at it. Mr. Stanley's knighthood should have come years ago. No man has done more towards advancement of our knowledge of the world, and that his name should have been so persistently overlooked has been long a matter for surprise. Mr. Hoare's baronetcy might also have come earlier. He has done the Conservative party good service, and represented Norwich for the last thirteen years. He is a successful banker, and like most Englishmen of that calling is particularly well-to-do. The knighthood conferred on Mr. Jackson, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, appeals to us locally, and is a timely recognition of the assistance he has given in the commercial development of China and the fostering of British interests. Mr. Alma-Tadema's knighthood is a fitting compliment to his eminence in the world of art. The appointments in the higher grades of the Bath and St. Michael and St. George are promotions of senior companions, and in the lower grades recent military and diplomatic services are duly acknowledged.

No information is yet forthcoming regarding the date on which the report of the Currency Commission may be expected When last heard from the Commission were sitting with closed doors considering their report, but whether Sir John Muir's arguments for a lower ratio than one-and-fourpence have proved harder to silence than was expected by the majority who support a one-and-fourpenny rupee and who undoubtedly hoped at one time to be able to issue an unanimous report, or whether there is some other cause of delay, has not transpired. Meanwhile two millions three hundred thousand pounds sterling are lying in the treasuries in India, and the Secretary of State has two million pounds sterling besides in London, this being the amount by which he has been financed ahead of his requirements. The position of Government therefore is strong, and as the Secretary of State is believed to be prepared, if necessary, to draw upon this four and a quarter millions sterling rather than allow Council Bills to be sold below gold point, which is one and threepence and seven-eighths in London, the probability of the current dull season seeing exchange ever very far from one and fourpence is thought to be remote.

THE race for the Oaks has again demonstrated the unreliability of fillies at this season of the year. Last year the event looked a gift for Nun Nicer, who annexed the One Thousand Guineas Stake, but in the Ladies' race she was beaten by Airs and Graces, which is not nearly so good an animal. History has repeated itself this season. Sibola, the property of Lord William Beresford, has shown excellent form this year, and in addition to carrying off the One Thousand Guineas, won a good stake a few days previously, both victories being gained with consummate ease. In the first event Musa, which won the Oaks on Friday, was third, Sibola coming in apparently with pounds in hand. As a two-year-old Musa showed good form, acquitting herself respectably in first class company. Lord William Beresford has, however, no cause for complaint on the score of luck, as his horses, invariably placed with discretion and sound judgment, win plenty of races.

THE retrograde movement in Indian Railway earnings continues, receipts for the week ending 20th May being no less than ten lakhs behind those of the corresponding week last year. The falling off since April 1st now totals forty-four lakhs.

WE understand that some doubt has arisen as to whether Colonel Pole-Carew will, after all, come out to take up the Sirhind command.

WE are sorry to learn that Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, has been, for the last few days, suffering from malarial fever.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Carthage were Lieutenant-Colonel Gardiner, who has been appointed to act as Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council; Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Bombay Small Causes Court; the Venerable Archdeacon Scott; Mr. Vernon Bayley, solicitor, and others. Colonel Gardiner left for Simla by the Calcutta express on Saturday evening.

PLAGUE returns of the Jullundur district on the 25th showed one fresh case at Jainpur, and on the 27th one case at Hansraon. Kharkhowal was declared free.

THE sanction of the Secretary of State for India has been obtained to convert the Imperial Service troops of the Bhurtpur State into an Imperial Service Camel Corps.

THE Secretary of State has finally sanctioned the construction of the Nowshera Dargai line on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge.

COLONEL MONTGOMERY, Settlement Commissioner in the Punjab, will probably take three months' privilege leave from September next.

MAJOR PORTER, R.E., Executive-Engineer, Peshawar district, who has been appointed officiating Mint Master, Bombay, relieved Major Davidson, R.E., on the 3rd instant.

THE Madras Government has recently ruled that planting coffee and cocoanut is an agricultural operation for which loans may be granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

MR. L. W. DANE has, on return from leave resumed charge of the Chief Secretaryship to Government, Punjab, relieving the Hon. Mr. J. Wilson, who in turn proceeds to Europe for six months.

IT is now definitely settled that Colonel Pole Carew will take over the Sirhind Command, while Colonel Hector Macdonald is posted to the Karachi district, where he arrives about the 13th June.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR G. R. ELLES, Commanding Peshawar District, goes on 60 days' privilege leave immediately. Colonel Rose, 27th Punjab Infantry, takes temporary command of the district.

THE Polo Calendar for 1898-99, containing the revised rules for Polo list of I. P. A. C. ponies up to date and account of the Tournaments up to date, is now ready, and may be had on application to the Secretary at Meean Mir.

THE rumour that Sir Trevor Chichele Plowden, Resident at Hyderabad, contemplates retirement is understood to be unfounded. Sir Trevor's present intention is to retire at the end of his service, some four and-a-half years hence.

ON Mr. Hill going to officiate as Inspector-General of Forests for three months from 8th July, vice Mr. Ribbentrop, proceeding on privilege leave, Mr. J. W. Oliver, Burma Forest Service, will officiate as Director of the Forest School, Dehra.

THE Government of Bombay have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of 3 lakhs towards the past plague expenditure incurred by the Karachi Municipality. This amount is to be adjusted against the advances amounting to 7 lakhs made up to the end of March, 1899.

MR. HANDLEY, who was appointed an officiating Judge of the High Court a few days ago in place of Mr. Justice Jenkins, took his seat on the High Court Bench on Tuesday, sitting with Mr. Justice Wilkins in the Court disposing of the District of Burdwan cases.

COLONEL VANRENEN, Colonel on the Staff at Sailkote, is commanding the Rawalpindi district, vice General Moorsom, on short leave, and Colonel Wilford commanding the Gloucesters, commands at Allahabad when General Henry takes three months' leave in July.

IN connection with the construction of the Simla-Kalka Railway, the Executive Engineer has leased "Tara Devi" for a period of three years, and the Railway offices will be located there pending the provision of suitable accommodation for the headquarters staff.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. GERARD has to relinquish his substantive appointment as commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent at the end of the present month under the age rules, but will continue officiating in the command of the Lucknow district until the return of Major-General Jennings.

A RETURN published by the Quarter-Master General shows that during the last trooping season of 1898-99, 16,9111 men of the British army and 648 wives and 802 children arrived in India from Home and the colonies, whereas 14,556 men and 648 wives and 1,237 children returned in the same year.

THE Raja of Kapurthala, who continues in ill-health will not come to Simla as arranged, but will proceed to Kashmir, where it is hoped the clear glacier air on the Margs may improve his health. The Raja of Faridkot is expected shortly at Simla, when he will pay his respects to His Excellency the Viceroy. The Maharaja of Jodhpore also will probably visit Simla next month.

A DEPUTY Commissioner of Revenue Settlement has been deputed to carry out the preliminary enquiries in connection with the re-settlement of the Kurnool District, or rather of the four taluqs of Kurnool proper. The Board of Revenue remarks that, as the District has but recently passed through a severe famine, it may not be advisable to introduce a re-settlement before it has recovered from the effects thereof.

THE "Englishman" writes:—Several petitions have recently reached us from Indore, comlaining bitterly of oppression and tyranny of the Maharaja Holkar. We believe that the Government of India is well aware of certain matters which have recently occurred in that capital, and the complainants may rest assured that Lord Curzon is not a Viceroy to whom reasonable appeals will be made in vain.

IT is understood that Lord Curzon has formally acquainted the various Secretariats with his views on the system of noting and dealing with cases which has hitherto been in force. The Viceroy has now had ample time to make himself conversant with the principles heretofore followed, and the advice he has given will, it is hoped, result in considerable improvements being made as regards the general acceleration of Government business.

A CALICUT contemporary records the death of a fisherman, under the following extraordinary circumstances:—"It is reported that a fisherman, while fishing, met with his death in the following manner. He was holding between his lips a small fish that he had caught. He then caught another and wanted to hold it captive in the same place. But in doing so he had to slightly release his hold of the other, and it jumped into his throat and the man died suffocated shortly after."

WE hear that the Government of India have decided to sell the Indian Marine steamers Clive and Canning. The former was built in 1884 at Port Glasgow and the latter in 1882 at Greenock. Having read the report sent home by the Director of the Indian Marine, Sir Edward Reed, their designer, was of opinion that it would probably cost as much to repair them as to construct new ones. Two new boats will therefore be built, we are told. We were also told over a year ago that one would be built to replace the Warren Hastings.

HEAVY rain continues to fall in Assam, 16·25 inches being reported from the Sylhet District during last week, and more or less rain falling in all the districts including the Headquarters station: 25 inches of rain were reported from Cherrapunji, where the rainfall has been nearly double that up to the same date of last year. In Sunamganj 42 inches of rain have fallen up to date against 12 inches in the previous year, and in Sylhet 29 inches against 10 in 1896. Tea prospects are generally good, but red spider is prevalent in parts of the Darrang District.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the opening for the public carriage of passengers of the standard gauge line from Ferozepur to Bhatinda, a distance of about 54 1-2 miles, which was originally laid on the metre gauge. The portion from Ferozepur to Kotkapura, 27·88 miles long, has been converted from the metre to the standard gauge, while on the portion between Kotkapura and Bhatinda a length of 26·71 miles of the standard gauge has been laid on a separate formation running parallel to the existing metre gauge; thus Fazilka will be served by the narrow gauge as heretofore.

THE representations of the Cawnpore Municipality complaining of the protective effect on foreign piece-goods of the Government orders prohibiting the levy of octroi on articles that have paid import duty have been replied to by the Local Government authorising, under the terms of the recent Government of India resolution now first made public, that the levy by municipalities of octroi on all foreign goods, with the exception of salt, opium, excisable articles and materials used in their manufacture, and mineral oils in no case is to exceed one rupee nine annas per hundred rupees, except on *ghi*, timber and tabacco, on which the limit is three rupees two annas. Corresponding indigenous articles must in all cases be assessed to octroi at the same rate as foreign imported goods.

As already stated, every possible precaution against the importation of plague into Simla and the district is being made at Kalka. All arrivals from suspected and infected areas are immediately conducted under police escort to the quarantine camp some quarter of a mile distant from the station, where all the clothes and effects of the passenger are immediately placed in the steam disinfecter and the person himself given a phenyle bath, the whole business taking some two hours. The arrangements are under the personal supervision of the Assistant Commissioner on plague duty, namely, Mr. Mallan, who is assisted by a medical officer and a medical subordinate staff. No less than 400 chickens have been burnt and compensation given to the owners who had brought them from the Hoshiarpore and Jullundur districts. The heat at Kalka has been very great.

MR. HANKIN, the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, submits a separate report on the Bacteriological work he has carried out for civil authorities in 1898. Mr. Hankin not infrequently has something new to tell us, and in this report he promises to publish shortly some particulars relating to the enteric microbe which should be of great interest to all medical men. It appears that in the presence of Professor Wright of Netley, Mr. Hankin recently isolated enteric microbes from the Agra intake water, and they found that this microbe gave practically the same re-action with anti-typhoid serum as the enteric microbe used by Professor Wright in the preparation of his vaccin. It is admitted among Bacteriologists that it is generally impossible to detect enteric microbes as they must occur naturally in water if enteric is a water borne disease. This fact caused Mr. Hankin to delay in publishing his method until he had obtained strong and independent evidence of the genuineness of the enteric microbes detected in water by this means; but having now obtained this evidence he proposes to publish an account of his method of procedure.

Two native officers, a Naib Tahsildar and a police officer, went with a warrant to a shop at Mussoorie to realise income-tax from a Mr. Kaps, an employe at the shop. Payment of the tax was demanded but not made. An altercation is said to have ensued, when, it is alleged, Mr. Kaps abused the officers and assaulted the Naib Tahsildar. On complaint the District Magistrate found the accused Henry Kaps guilty under section 353 of the Penal Code and sentenced him to a week's simple imprisonment. In delivering the court's judgment Mr. Streatfield remarked that native Government servants were quite sufficiently afraid of Europeans to be only too glad to get out of proceeding to extremities with them if they saw any reasonable excuse: and further on the Magistrate observed that it was extremely difficult for a native force of police to manage a European station like Mussoorie: that Europeans seemed to consider that no respect was due to the police and other native officials, and so when a definite case of assault like this occurred it was necessary not to pass it over with a mere fine. Mr. Kaps, who has appealed to the Sessions Judge, has been admitted to bail.

IN forwarding the annual report of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces, Colonel Geoffry C. Hall notes that the cases of cattle poisoning fell from 794 in 1897 to 197 in 1898, and attributes this remarkable decrease to the general prosperity of the year. He points out at the same time that of 137 cases in which the poison used had been detected, no fewer than 130 were cases of arsenical poisoning, and he urges that this fact points to the absolute necessity for a poison sales law preventing the sale of poisons, especially arsenic, which can now be purchased without difficulty. Government in commenting on Colonel Hall's letter remarks that the previous year was a very abnormal one and hopes that the present largely reduced figures indicate a return to the normal state of things. As to the question of restrictions on the sale of poisons, it is remarked that the subject was exhaustively considered upon a reference from the Government of India some years ago, and in August, 1896, the Provincial Government submitted recommendations for imposing legal control over the sale of arsenic. The matter will receive "further consideration." How much "further consideration," will, one wonders, be necessary before action is taken. Medical experts have written, Secretaries have minuted, and Local Governments have "resolved" on this matter regularly for at least a decade, and we appear to be precisely where we were.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

HOME LIST.

LONDON, June 2.

The following honours appear in the Queen's Birthday Gazette :—

TO BE A BARONET.

Mr. Samuel Hoare, M.P., for Norwich.

TO BE KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Mr. Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Royal Academician.

Mr. Thomas Jackson, chief of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

TO BE GRAND CROSS OF BATH.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles S. Scott, British Ambassador to Russia.

General Sir John Forbes.

General Sir Robert Biddulph.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF BATH.

Colonel Farquharson, of the Ordnance Survey.

Mr. William Henry Preece, Engineer-in-Chief and Electrician to the General Post Office.

General H. R. Norman.

General A. H. Cobbe.

General Godfrey Clerk.

General R. G. Rogers.

General B. L. Gordon.

TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

The late Surgeon-General Gore.

Colonel James Hay.

Colonel M. S. Crofton.

Colonel James Cook.

Colonel S. J. Lea.

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Sir H. MacDonnell, British Minister to Portugal.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr. James Rennell Rodd.

Colonel Sir Howard Vincent.

Mr. Ernest Cassell (for services in Egypt).

TO BE COMPANIONS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Colonel R. H. Murray, of the Seaforth Highlanders.

Colonel R. B. Mainwaring, of the Welsh Fusiliers.

Major W. Babtie, R. A. M. C.

Major Fairholme, R. A.

(All above four names for services in Crete.)

Mr. John R. Preece, British Consul at Ispahan.

Major Close, Royal Engineers.

Colonel Woodgate.

J. P. Rodger, British Resident at Selangar.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

LONDON, June 3.

In the Queen's Birthday Gazette appears the name of Mr. H. M. Stanley, the explorer, who has been appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

June 4.

Conferences between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger are being held twice daily at Bloemfontein, but absolute secrecy is maintained as to what progress has been made.

THE NATION'S GRANT TO THE SIRDAR KITCHENER.

LONDON, June 2.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Balfour submitted and the Speaker read a message from Her Majesty the Queen recommending a grant to the Sirdar Kitchener of £30,000.

The House unanimously agreed to consider the message on Monday next.

Mr. Balfour said the money would be voted in Committee of Supply.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

The Japanese Loan of ten millions sterling at four per cent., already announced, has been issued, and the subscriptions will be opened on the 6th inst.

ENGLAND *VS.* AUSTRALIA.

In the test match, England vs. Australians, which is being played at Nottingham, the Australians made 252 in their first innings and England 193 runs.

NEW COLONIAL DECORATIONS.

June 3.

A Royal Warrant has been issued which institutes a new decoration to be designated the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' decoration for long and meritorious service.

Another Warrant has been issued which institutes a medal to be called the Colonial Auxiliary Forces long service medal.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Sir Henry Fowler will present his draft report at the next meeting of the Currency Commission.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match, Hampshire v Yorkshire played at Southampton, the Yorkshire team won by nine wickets.

In the match between Lancashire and Leicestershire, played at Manchester, the latter team won by 79 runs.

The match between Warwickshire and Surrey, played at Birmingham, ended in a draw.

ENGLAND *V.* AUSTRALIA.

The first test match England v. Autralia, played at Nottingham, was finished to-day, and resulted in a drawn game.

The Australians in their first innings scored 252 and England 193.

The Australians in their second innings made 230 for eight wickets and declared their innings closed.

England in their second innings made 197 for seven wickets.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE ARREST OF COLONEL DU PATY DE CLAM.

PARIS, June 2.

The charge upon which Colonel Du Paty de Clam was arrested to-day is that of forgery and using forgeries in connection with the trial of M. Dreyfus.

NEW COURT MARTIAL ORDERED.

June 3.

The court of Cassation has ordered a revision in the Dreyfus case, and a new Court Martial has been ordered, which will hold its sittings at Rennes.

The decision of the court is based upon the illegalities of the first Court Martial, and the evidence of Major Esterhazy, the author of the "bordereau."

June 4.

The members of the Court of Cassation were unanimously in favour of a revision in the Dreyfus case.

Most of the anti-revisionist papers acquiese in the decision of the Court, and urge a general pacification

STATEMENT BY MAJOR ESTERHAZY.

LONDON, June 3.

The *Times* publishes a signed statement from Major sterhazy "in which he declares that he wrote the nous bordereau" by order of Colonel Sandherr, and s that he possesses documents which would ruin honour of certain French generals.

IMPORTANT CESSIONS BY SPAIN TO GERMANY.

MADRID, June 2.

At the opening of the Cortes, to-day, Queen Christiana announced that Spain had signed a convention ceding the Caroline Islands, the Pelew Islands, and the Ladrones to Germany subject to ratification by the Cortes later on.

THE PRICE OF THE SPANISH CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, June 3.

Germany agrees to pay one million sterling to Spain for the Carolines, and to allow Spain to keep a coaling station at each of the groups of Islands ceded, which Germany is required to defend in case of war.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 4.

Lieut. West, 5th Bombay Infantry, is permitted to return to duty, while Captain Sangster, 4th Bombay Infantry, has six months' extension of leave at home, and Lieut. Templer, 1st Bombay Lancers, two months.

Colonel Whitby, A. A.-G., is posted to the Madras Command.

POLO AT SIMLA.

PATIALA VICTORIOUS.

A fine display of polo was witnessed to-day in the finals of the Beresford Tournament, in which the two Patiala teams, which have beaten all-comers, competed with each other, the Patiala club team eventually beating the team in which the Maharajah played by four goals to one. Fine weather prevailed, and there was a large attendance.

THE FRONTIER RELIEFS.

The next season's Punjab Frontier Force Reliefs are sanctioned. They include moves of the 11th Bengal Infantry from Tochi to Cawnpore, and of Second Bengal Infantry from Agra to Dera Ismail Khan, while the third and fourth Sikhs move to Tochi, in relief of 11th Bengal Infantry and 35th Sikhs.

THE CHITRAL LEVIES.

Captain McMahon has commenced raising the Chitral levies, whose employment was sanctioned last April. Arms and equipment are being sent from India, and the Corps is likely to be in working order by the time reliefs go up in the autumn.

MISTAKEN STATEMENTS.

The Lahore paper's statement that Sir Arthur Trevor does not return to India is mistaken. Sir Arthur left a little more than a month ago with every intention of returning at the end of his leave, and for him to resign from home would not only be unprecedented, but would involve very heavy sacrifice in the matter of his pay.

The report that Mr. Upcott, Public Works Secretary, is proceeding on leave, is also wrong, the Viceroy having been unable to spare his services, and he accordingly remaining at his post.

INDIAN EXHIBITS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM INDIA.

Mr. J. S. Gamble, lately Conservator, Debra Circle, represents the Forest Department at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition, and an officer of the Geological Survey, on leave at home, will probably be similarly deputed to look after the geological exhibits from India.

The scheme for a Tea house is temporarily in abeyance owing to a difficulty having arisen as to the subject of who is to pay for the space it occupies. This, however, will probably be arranged shortly.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Lowdell, I.M.S., Bombay, retires with effect from the 30th April.

Captain Whitworth becomes Commandant of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers, vice Morris, retired.

Major-General Hunter commands 1st class District in Bombay, vice Galbraith vacated.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. G. Beauchamp reverts to general duty in the Indian Marine.

Mr. E. Guppey and W. C. Constable are gazetted Assistant Engineers, R. I. M.

Commanders Barwick and Beaumont each receive a step, while Lieutenant St. John becomes Commander, and Sub-Lieutenant Harold, Lieutenant, Indian Marine, with effect from the 9th ultimo.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that arrivals in Turkish Ports from Egypt since the 18th ultimo are subjected to ten days' quarantine.

Rules to be considered after 30th instant are published under the New Petroleum Act, regulating the transport of Carbide of Calcium.

THE POONA FORGERY.

POONA, June 4.

The case against Walsh and Grande, who are charged with cheating and forgery, was resumed yesterday. The merchant jeweller, named Fidally Adamally, stated on oath that both the accused came to his shop on Saturday, the 20th, and wanted to buy a silver cigarette case, for which Grande tendered a cheque for over Rs. 200. Witness refused to accept it. Accused went away promising to return.

This practically closed the case for the prosecution, the manager of the Hongkong Bank being the only witness left.

Walsh, questioned by the Magistrate, denied the charges, saying that the evidence was incorrect.

Grande said the confession made by him was correct, and had nothing to add in it. Grande places the onus of the crime on Walsh, who got the cheque forms from the Israelite Press, filled two up, one in the name of Lieutenant Armstrong, and the other in that of Colonel Newnham Smith. They began operations on the 17th by trying to pass the cheque on Jamnadas Company. The latter refused to take it without security. They then went to Kirkee to Cursetjee's. Walsh went in alone, accused standing on the road, near the Boat Club. By next evening they had secured the money on the cheque, Rs. 195, which they divided on the 20th, and went to Laidlaw's, Walsh as usual going in alone. While driving away from here Walsh gave him Rs. 100 and three shirts. The same afternoon they went to Adamally's to buy a cigarette case. But the cheque was refused. They then tried Jaffer's, pretending to buy a revolver. But again it was refused. Accused then left the next day for Bombay, having netted by the transaction Rs. 170.

The case will continue on Tuesday, when the Magistrate has promised to frame the charge.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

THE HOME BOARD REFUSES TO INTERFERE.

LIBERAL CONCESSION TO NON-STRIKERS.

Regarding the signallers' strike I learn that the Board of Directors have replied to a telegram of the men refusing to interfere and referring them to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway.

The Home board has sanctioned a special allowance of Rs. 25 per cent. to those signallers who remained loyal, and it is also expected that all those who had hard work keeping the traffic going, will have their services suitably rewarded.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

ALIGARH, June 3.

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, at yesterday's meeting of the Central Standing Committee, announced that the Calcutta Mahomedans had invited the members to hold their next annual meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Conference at Calcutta in December next. The Central Committee cordially accepted the invitation. This is the first time after twelve years that the Conference have been invited by Mahomedans out of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and is a good sign, as it shows that the Mahomedans of the different provinces recognize the necessity of united action in the matter of education and progress.

FIRE AT COLABA.

DESTRUCTION OF A SEGREGATION CAMP.

Last night, a fire broke out at Colaba by which almost the whole of a segregation camp, known as "The Vithal Sayaji Camp," was destroyed. The camp was situated on the Colaba Road, opposite the Gun Carriage Factory. It consisted of three rows of huts, and was at the time of the outbreak occupied by about thirty evicts. The camp was erected by Mr. Vithal Sayaji, a Kambati contractor, for the purpose of accommodating Hindu mill-hands and other labourers residing at Colaba. Alongside of these huts the Municipality had recently put up some more substantial sheds for the monsoon season.

The fire broke out about a quarter to 9 o'clock, and is said to have originated in the hut occupied by the watchman. The man seemed to have gone away, leaving in it a burning lamp, which ignited his shed. The Municipal fire brigade stations were communicated with, and the Colaba engine promptly arrived on the spot, followed by the steamers from the Fort, Babulla Tank and Gowalia Tank. The materials of those flimsy structures being highly inflammable the flames rushed along with fearful rapidity, and by the time the Municipal engines arrived, the whole of the camp was one big blaze. The conflagration lit up the sky with a ruddy glow and hundreds of residents from the Fort and Colaba made their way to the scene of fire. These light structures were burnt away like match-wood, and to save them was out of question. Four lines of hose were immediately run up by the men of the Colaba and Fort fire-brigade engines, and the work of putting out flames was vigorously pushed on. In close proximity to the camp there stands a big cotton godown belonging to Chunda Ramji. The eaves of the godown caught fire from the burning huts, but the fire-brigade put the flames out and checked the progress of the fire in that direction. A number of men belonging to the Gun Carriage Factory also poured water from the roof of the factory premises. The fire was put out in about a quarter of an hour, but during that short interval the whole of the camp was razed to the ground. All the residents ran out of the camp safely, but all their belongings were destroyed. The damage was estimated at Rs. 1,000. The police, under Superintendent Holdway and Inspector Flanagan, were early on the spot.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

BOMBAY RECIPIENTS.

As was to be expected from former precedents, the order of Knighthood has been conferred upon the Hon. Mr. Justice Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay. Since his transfer to Bombay, Sir Lawrence Jenkins has won the good opinion of the profession, and the public have fairly realised the anticipations that were formed of him.

Among those who are made Companions of the Indian Empire by the new honours list is Mr. R. Giles, acting Commissioner in Sind. Mr. Giles, who holds the degree of M.A., Cantab, joined the service about thirty years ago, that is in March 1869, being then in the twenty-third year of his age. His services during the last thirty years have been confined to Sind, in which he has worked with distinction in various offices. Commencing his career in the Revenue, Survey Department in Sind, he was in October 1870, appointed Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Shikarpur, and held charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, in addition to his own duties, off and on from September 1871 to May 1876. From May to November 1878, Mr. Giles also held charge of the office of Educational Inspector in Sind in addition to his own duties. In July 1881, after return from a two years' furlough to Europe, he was appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner in Sind, from which office he reverted to that of Collector and Magistrate at Shikarpur. In June 1885, Mr. Giles again officiated as Deputy Commissioner in Sind, having been appointed to the Upper Sind Frontier while on furlough, and did some excellent work in Thar and Parkar in Hyderabad as well as in Shikarpur. In October 1892, he carried on the duties of Collector and Magistrate, and District Registrar, and Political Agent of Khairpur. Three years later, he officiated as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar at Karachi. In March 1897 at the first outbreak of the plague, Mr. Giles was appointed a member of the Plague Committee in Karachi, and rendered valuable assistance in the prosecution of the measures adopted for the suppresssion of the epidemic.

Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, Dewan of Rutlam, who is appointed a Companion of the Indian Empire, is also a Bombay man, an old Elphinstonian. He commenced his career as a translator and interpreter of the Bombay High Court, like Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, in the time of the late Mr. Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter. He subsequently obtained service in the Baroda State in which he rose to the post of Chief Justice, in spite of the many influences which the spirit of Brahminism brought to bear against him. On his retirement from the Baroda service, he led a quiet life in Bombay until he was selected for the post of Dewan at Rutlam, in the lifetime of its late Chief. On the death of the latter, Mr. Cursetjee, who had won the good opinion of the Governor-General's Agent, was confirmed in the post of Dewan and continued to discharge the duties of the office during the regency that was established until the present young Chief attains his majority.

As Commandant of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers for several years, Lieut.-Colonel Trevithick has well deserved the honour conferred upon him, of honorary aid-de-camp to the Viceroy. Colonel Trevithick has gained the respect and esteem of all Railway Volunteers by the wise and tactful manner in which he has looked to their interests.

Dastur Darab Peshotun Sanjana, who was but recently appointed the high priest of the Hormusjee Wadia fire-temple, in place of his deceased father, Dastur Peshotun Byramjee Sanjana has been awarded the title of honour, Shums-ul Ulama, which his father enjoyed. Dastur Darab has already earned the reputation of a learned Orientalist.

The distinction of a Rao Bahadur conferred upon Mr. Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni will be appreciated by the class of High Court vakils, of which he is a senior member. For many years Mr. Nadkarni rendered valuable service to education in this presidency, and did excellent work as a member of the Joint Schools' Committee. The present distinction has been bestowed upon him in regard to his services in the suppression of the plague.

The zeal and energy which have marked the labours of Mr. Roshan Ali Asad Ali, as a member of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay Police, have entitled him to the honour of a Khan Saheb which has now been conferred upon him.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captains Willoughby and Steele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals are posted to the Assam and Oudh district respectively.

Lieutenant Quin, 1st Punjab Infantry, is appointed to the British Protectorate force in South Africa.

Volunteer L. Arbery, 2nd P. V. Rifles, wins the Punjab Command Volunteer Medal with a score of 86 points. The Punjab Provincial Medal falls to Volunteer C. West, N. W. Railway Volunteer Corps, with a score of 75.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The s. s. Rhodesia, Captain R. Bate, which arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Blyth, experienced fine weather throughout. The Rhodesia struck the Canal Bank, and sustained a slight damage, which was repaired at Suez, and then the vessel resumed her voyage for Bombay.—The City of London, Captain R. W. Scarfl, arrived here on Saturday, reports having met usual monsoon weather for two days off Socotra, thence variable winds with, S. W. and W. S. W. swell to port.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Moshtari, Captain A. Clark, which arrived on Saturday from Mauritius, encountered squally with rain and high sea up to Lat. 50° N., thence fine weather with moderate swell.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Dwarka, Captain Livingston experienced wind S.-W. strength 5, from Karachi to Dwarka, thence to Bombay stringth 4, with moderate S.-W. Swell and heavy weather. The mail steamer Carthage, which arrived in harbour on Saturday met with fine weather during the voyage.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH MAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain C. Gadd, with the English mails of the 19th May, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Amor, Mr C T
Bayley, Mrs and infant
Brokenshaw, Mr J B
Burtt, Mr S
Cusine, Mr C L
Cole, Miss
Clarke, Mr H C
Clapperton, Mr J
D'Oyly, Mr J
Gibbons, Mr W
Ghosha, Mr M A
Griffin, Mr S
Gregory, Miss
Holwell, Mr W J
James, Sub-Condr
Lely, Mrs and Miss
Mulholland, Mr J P
Parker, Mr
Rose, Mr
Rivett, Mr C W C
Rawson, Mr C
Roberts, Mr D R
Reynolds, Mr and Mrs
Shakespeare, Mr W
Scott, Sub-Lieut
West, Lieut A A
Wickham, Mrs Rose

From Marseilles.

Atkinson, Col F J
Archdeacon of Bombay
Bayley, Mr Vernon
Burke, Hon C T
Bamber, Mrs
Collister, Mr J J G
Clement, Dr
Cameron, Mr W L
Dalby, Lieut J
Duxbury, Mr G R
Evans, Mr W J
Gibbs, Mr and Mrs
Green, Mr W S
Greathead, Lieut
Hoskyns, Col C
Hume, Mrs and inft
Kelly, Lieut C R
Lakdhir, Mr D
Lane, Dr
Proudfoot, Col, Mrs and Miss
Peppi, Mr Gibbon
Stretton, Capt N
Stevens Lieut
Scott, Mrs and Miss
Smith, Capt E
Smythe, Brig Surg Col
Smith, Mr J A
Thompson, Mr and Mrs
Toogood, Capt A
Veresgoyle, Major
Watson, Capt
Wray, Mr H
West Dr

From Brindisi.

Chitty, Mr C W
Gardiner, Lieut-Col
Stewart, Mr A C

From Port Said.—Mohan, Major and Mrs

THE TRAIN-WRECKING AT PALGHUR.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

The case in which Kalia Kelia, Namia Pandia and Pandia Gondia stood charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with causing the derailment of a No. 8 up-passenger train near Palghur, on the morning of the 8th ultimo, was called on for further hearing at Palghur, on Saturday last, at 2 p.m., before Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, Thana.

The Court was held in a bungalow situated at a little distance from Palghur station.

Mr. G. W. Clabby, Superintendent of Police, assisted by Mr. Maneckshaw Dhunjishaw Doctor, Chief Inspector, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. A. N. Khare defended the third accused, the other accused being undefended.

Larkhia Lorakia said that he knew Barkhia. Witness had no son, and he adopted one Kakaria Kashtia, whom he got married in Vaishakh last. The villagers were invited at the wedding, among whom was Barkhia. They were all served with toddy, but no disturbance took place there. Barkhia was not assaulted.

Cross-examined by the first accused, witness said that his daughter was also not assaulted. The accused at this got excited and a passage-at-arms took place between the accused and the witness which lasted for about ten minutes.

Kakaria Kashtia said that he was married in Vaisakh last, and Barkhia was invited at the wedding, but he (Barkhia) was not assaulted.

Ladia Fakeera, aged about fifteen, Deoji Luximon, and Dhoondai Balu gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Khare, in commenting on the evidence for the third accused, said that the evidence adduced against his client was barely strong enough to establish even a *prima facie* case against him. There was only circumstantial evidence and the confessions of the accused. The circumstantial evidence was very poor, and the confessions were not voluntary. It was alleged that he took away the spanner, but that did not show that his object was to take off the rails.

Mr. Clabby urged that the confessions of the accused were perfectly consistent with the hearings of the case. They were made voluntarily by the accused, and even the motive was made quite clear.

Mr. Maneckshaw submitted that the hatching of the conspiracy was sufficient evidence against the accused.

The Magistrate then framed charges against the three accused, as also against the two witnesses, Barkhia and Nagra, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment of the offence under sections 304 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code and of causing the derailment of a train under section 126, clause B, of the Indian Railways Act, and committed them to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions at Thana.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	6	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	5	1	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	16	6	72
Same date last year	2	8	81

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	6	7	82
Total plague deaths to date	46,563	40,498	
Same date last year	27	14	83

CHOLERA.

Attacks ... 0
Death ... 1

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Amongst the passengers, who proceeded to Europe, on Saturday afternoon, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Arabia, were His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal and the Maharanee ; Sir P. Playfair, Kt.; Brigadier-General Sir E. B. Elles, Commanding the Peshawar District ; Major General G. C. Hogg, Commanding the Deesa District ; Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, Principal Elphinstone College ; Mr. Reginald Gilbert, Solicitor ; Brigadier-General Jeffreys ; Bishop Thoburn ; Captain the Hon'ble C. Willoughby ; Lieutenant Colonel J. McConaghy, M. D., and others.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 19.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Ludicrous as the Jameson Raid proved to be in some of its aspects for those who planned and carried it out, it was quite serious compared with the latest "plot" which has been unravelled in the South African Republic. The Jameson Raid was a gentlemen's venture; the latest attempt to bring stubborn Oom Paul to his senses is, it seems, a conspiracy of men of the loafer class. I say it seems, for we are yet without much information from South Africa on the subject, and all that comes from Uitlander sources represents the attempted rising as an affair of irresponsible "outsiders," some reports even going so far as to attribute the entire business as the work of President Kruger's *agents provacateurs*, who it is likely enough had a hand in the matter. No doubt the discovery of what was going on, or is said to have been going in, occurs at a favourable moment for the Boer authorities ; and it is perhaps not surprising that Mr. Chamberlain, to my eyes at any rate, looked the saddest and most anxious person in the brilliant throng which assembled at South Kensington on Wednesday to assist at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum by the Queen. The *Pall Mall Gazette* in its issue of last night published from a special correspondent what purports to be a full account of the knavish tricks just frustrated by President Kruger's spies. According to the *Pall Mall's* correspondent the scheme of "reform" was not planned four months ago, but in March of last year ; but it is a fact that the work of enrolling an "army" was only undertaken in December last. The plan of campaign was as follows :—The fort on Hospital Hill in Johannesburg was to be rushed at night and the sentries sandbagged. It was hoped that the glacis —which is a small but steep one—would be crossed and the work gained by desperados numerous enough to seize the fort before the troops inside could awaken and stand to their arms. To synchronize with this, an attack was to be made on the police stations, and all the zarps (police) in the streets were to be made prisoners. All the arms and ammunition of the police were to be seized, and thus not only would the forces of Johannesburg be overcome, but the revolutionists would arm themselves at the expense of the State.

JOHANNESBURG WOULD THEN BE TAKEN,

but would it be held? The contention against this idea has always been the want of arms. To meet this deficiency, the "rebels" would manufacture bombs with the dynamite available from the mines. At the best of times the burghers would not relish street fighting, and it was expected that they would relish it still less if these bombs were dropped among their horses from the windows of the houses. Such in short was the plan of campaign, shorn of such details as the hanging of certain men known to be paid spies of the State, and the destruction of the Netherlands Railway at points between Johannesburg and Pretoria to the east and Vereeniging on the west. The next step in the "war" they did not seem to have considered, nor does it appear that they took into account the fact that the burghers would surround Johannesburg and starve it out within a few days. They probably were influenced by the dangerous belief held by many of the turbulent section of Uitlanders that if a serious rising took place within the Transvaal borders the Imperial troops would be bound to cross, and thus they would be saved from the consequences of their folly. The plans were all along in the hands of the Executive Council almost as soon as they were formulated, and the "officers" and every person who joined was closely watched. The reason why the arrests were made was because the day had almost arrived when action was to be taken. Not only does the South African League repudiate all connection with the enrolment of men, but, if we are to believe a well-informed correspondent at Cape Town, when it heard of the "so-called plot" being got up it actually warned the British Agent denouncing as "an affair of loafers and secret police." It is satisfactory to know that the meeting between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger which has been arranged by the head of the Orange Free State is not to be affected by the events of the past few days, and you in India will be glad to know that one of the points which the High Commissioner is to bring under the notice of Mr. Kruger is the treatment of the Indian Section of his discontented Uitlanders.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

To some extent the critical state of matters in South Africa has overshadowed the proceedings which have just commenced at chateau of the Woods in the neighbourhood of the Hague ; but it will not be the fault of Mr. Stead and his brother enthusiasts if our attention is long diverted from what one of them calls "the great and unparalleled conference of the Powers." Those gentlemen are indeed beating the big drums with a vengeance notwithstanding the warning of M. de Bloch, to whose inspirations as the author of "The War of the Future" the conference largely owes its existence. M. de Bloch, who seems to be a sane person, declares that the Hague gathering is more or less opposed by the great majority of the diplomatic and military world. The advocates of the Czar's idea fortunately or unfortunately are not delegates of their respective countries. We are favoured by Mr. Stead or someone of his way of thinking with an exclusive forecast which the "Westminster Gazette" publishes in type which might be read almost a mile off. The programme about to be unfolded by M. de Staal while formulating an ultimate ideal not far short of the federation of the world, making the Conference really the starting point of the old-time ideal of the Parliament of Man, suggests immediate measures at once simple, practical, and unobjectionable. The South American Governments are to be included with the others. Brazil was invited, but declined. Mexico is represented. It is now hoped that all the Governments will ultimately come in. The proposed conference, thus made world-embracing, would then become a permanent institution, meeting every three or five years to reconsider and revise arrangements and devise improvements. By this permanent International Tribunal it is proposed there shall be established a small workable body after the model of the Berne Post, Telegraph, and Railway International Bureaux for settling questions of right or of fact. The members of the Tribunal will be appointed for three or five years, and will be eligible for reappointment. Reference to the Tribunal is not obligatory, nor is its decision necessarily accepted, but the convenience of the arrangement, it is expected, will prove so great that it is believed the practice will become universal. In questions of honour or interest mediation will be suggested, with possible reference by mutual consent to the established Tribunal for investigation or possible adjudication. It is hoped that arbitration treaties between the separate Governments will gradually extend the practice till it has become universal. As for the attempts to humanise war, the Geneva Convention will be made the starting point, not the Brussels Conference. On the question of armaments, the suggestions will be directed chiefly to the arrest of any increase in the present proportion of military and naval estimates to the total expenditure. Russia disclaims all desire to dictate or dominate the deliberations of the Conference, but invites free and frank discussion, her sole aim being practical action without delay for establishing the relations of the nations of the world on a firm and rational basis. Whether the almost insolent demand of Russia for "permission" to make a railway to Pekin is calculated to establish the relations of the countries of the world on a firm basis we are not told. However that may be, it is now cynically confessed at St. Petersburg that the Anglo-Russian agreement was only an affair of the Peace Conference and intended to hoodwink the British electorate !

THE AFFAIRS OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Lord James of Hereford has succeeded the late Lord Herschell as Chairman *pro tempore* of the Imperial Institute. An announcement to this effect was made by the Prince of Wales at the annual meeting of the governing body which preceded the business meeting of the Fellows on Monday. The latter was presided over by the new Chairman, who in his speech adumbrated greater changes than the public were aware of. Lord James's language was rather vague, but it showed that Her Majesty's Government have been persuaded to step in to save the institute from the fate of private persons who find themselves in the position of not being able to pay twenty shillings in the pound. The report of the Executive Committee submitted by Sir Frederick Abel had disclosed the embarrassing state of the institute's finances. The expenditure of the past year has in fact exceeded the income by £3,412, but £1,600 of this loss will fall upon the small syndicate which undertook to guarantee the expense of bringing over for last summer's *al fresco* promenade concerts an Italian orchestra from Milan. Lord James confirmed the report, which got abroad some months ago, that in consequence of the disastrous results of this experiment it had been decided to abandon the lighter and more prominent side of the institute's operations. The effect of this move seems to have been to remove the final obstacle to the appearance of the good fairy in the shape of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Government, said Lord James, were taking steps to afford commercial intelligence to the colonies. The institute had for some time been proceeding with that work, and was at present doing a great deal that the Government wished to do. Indeed, the Government were travelling in the same path as themselves, and they were in direct negotiation with the object of placing the institute in the hands of the Government to utilize it in the interests of the whole Empire. In that way, too, they thought they were placing the institute on a surer basis. It has since transpired that the Government have taken over the entire building without waiting for the conclusion of the negotiations with the representatives of the new University of London. As the position seems to stand the Government are now the owners and the Imperial Institute merely a tenant of that portion of the structure which will not be required for the purposes of the institute if, as I suppose is practically certain, it be eventually decided to move from Burlington Gardens to South Kensington. It is well known that what has weighed down the Imperial Institute so much has not been the falling off in the number of Fellows, though apparently that is not a trifling element as the burden of the rates and taxes levied on the gigantic pile of buildings. As crown property the institute will in future be saved from the exactions of the tax-gatherer and rate-collector. How the whole thing will work out *vis-a-vis* of India and the Colonies remains to be seen. The comment of the "Times," which is nothing if it is not imperial, is that it was quite time to make a new departure, though the leading journal is not very enthusiastic respecting the proposal to establish a City branch "in the hope of satisfying applicants for information who cannot or will not make a pilgrimage to South Kensington." Indeed, the opening of a city branch, where all information is to be as attainable as at the institute itself, is described by the "Times" as something of a satire upon the spacious rooms now devoted to exhibits of familiar colonial or Indian products. The "Times" was puzzled a little at first respecting what Lord James said as to steps being taken by the Government to afford commercial information to the colonies. That it says "is evidence of enlightenment on the part of the Government which must be cordially welcomed. At the same time, it seems to convey an intimation that the Imperial Institute has not succeeded in performing the functions upon which it especially prides itself. There would scarcely be room for Government action in that direction if all those beautiful specimens of colonial produce and products had the practical value usually ascribed to them, or if the new laboratory were really the boon to the Indian and Colonial Governments which its founders represent it as being." But as the "Times" reads more of Lord James's remarks the veil is partly lifted from its eyes. But only partly, and, as it says in concluding its article on the new Chairman's statement, "It is all rather cryptic at present."

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

One of the most talked of men at the present moment is the retired Pittsburg millionaire, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who like the good Briton he is after amassing a fortune of almost breathless amount in the United States, has come to spend it in his native country. If only a few more wealthy "bones" across the Atlantic will imitate Mr. Carnegie's example, we shall be able to bear with equanimity the placing of the contract for the Gokteik Viaduct in American hands. It seems to be quite true that by disposing of his interest in the great enterprise he has built up by his shrewdness and industry, Mr. Carnegie becomes the possessor of £40,000,000 sterling. As is pointed out by a writer in one of our London journals, there is, perhaps, no parallel record in history of a man who, entirely unaided, without the direct help of any one, and without even the advantages of an ordinary school education, within 46 years, in legitimate manufacturing business enterprise, without adventitious aid from speculation, as such, has amassed any such fortune. "In the case of Rockefeller his wealth was the outcome of organizing a vast monopoly. In the case of the Vanderbilts and Jay Gould there was *au fond* the dexterous manipulation of railways and railway stocks, involving now and then a grand *coup*, which brought in enormous hauls. This was neither more nor less than Stock Exchange gambling. In the case of the Astors the unearned increment of land values secured vast wealth, which was not materially influenced by any action of the owners of Manhattan Island, but depended on circumstances which then neither did nor could to any extent control. Indeed, no other fortune of the first rank, whether in the United States or in Great Britain, has been, like Mr. Carnegie's, due to manufacturing enterprise alone. In Europe, again, the fortunes of the Rothschilds, of Baron Hirsch, and of other notable men in the world of British finance have been founded either on large financial operations, as such, or on the appreciation of land or other securities on which they were chiefly dependent. But here we have one of the largest fortunes of all time that practically owes nothing to any speculative operations whatsoever, and has not been affected or assisted by any investments worth speaking of, outside of the business of an ordinary manufacturer." "What will he do with it ?" everybody asks. His splendid contribution to the Birmingham University Scheme, now *un fait accompli*, and his gift of £1,000 to the Gladstone Memorial Fund have only increased the desire to know how "the colossus of modern industry" will administer his enormous wealth. At any rate, he will not have to complain of a lack of gratuitous advice, and although he may have retired from business, he will still be one of the busiest men in the world if he conscientiously reads all the begging letters he will receive.

LORD ELGIN AND THE FAMINE.

It was not inappropriate that Lord Elgin's first public appearance in London on his return from India should be as chairman of a meeting at which the subject of the late famine was discussed. Sir Charles Elliott had of course not very much to say that will be news to you in India, but he brought all the facts together in his well known lucid style, and the paper read by him at the Westminster Town Hall on Monday afternoon forms a useful supplement to the comprehensive paper contributed by him just over a twelve months ago to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on "Measures taken by Government for the Prevention of Famine in India." Although Lord Rosebery in his speech at the Elgin dinner on Tuesday cynically observed that experts are habitually distrusted, I think that even Lord Rosebery would be willing to make an exception in the case of Sir Charles Elliott, whose authority will at all events be recognised in India. Famine officers will be glad to read the praise bestowed upon their work by the Secretary of the greater Famine Commission of twenty years ago. The parts where the campaign against famine was most successfully carried on were, he pointed out, those where famine had most frequently occurred before, and where the people best knew how to expect help, and the Government officials how to give it. The parts where it was least successful were those where famine had seldom or never occurred before, and where the experience of the past was most wanting, and the people least trained to utilize the means offered for their assistance. But everywhere, he added, the campaign was fought with splendid courage, with absolute devotion, and with true humanity, and a degree of success was attained of which he, speaking as a representative of those who fought the battle of 1876-78, and who afterwards took in hand to store up its lessons for the guidance of the future, ventured to say that it had exceeded his most sanguine anticipations. Lord Elgin spoke both before and after the paper. His earlier speech was mainly devoted to defending himself from the now forgotten criticisms against his Government for, as was contended at the time, undervaluing the magnitude of the disaster and of delaying the appeal that the then Lord Mayor of London (Sir Faudel Phillips) was anxious to make to the British public on behalf of the sufferers. Lord Elgin says that whatever the estimate of his foresight might have been at the moment, he should never regret that during the autumn of 1896 he did all he could to speak words of encouragement rather than words of despair. He denies that a day was lost in giving the Lord Mayor permission to proceed, but here the ex-Viceroy is not very convincing, and he does not remove the impression that but for the pressure brought by public, opinion mainly through the agency of the Press, the fund would not have been launched for some weeks longer. As to the censure bestowed upon the authorities in the Central Provinces by some of their critics Lord Elgin courageously offers to share the blame, if any, that attaches to Sir Charles Lyall and his advisers. But he agrees with Sir C. Elliott that so far as the period antecedent to September, 1896, is concerned, any charge which has been brought against the Government of the Central Provinces of inactivity has been "effectually dispelled." It follows from this that in his opinion some of the Commission's conclusions are open to challenge, and speaking generally he thinks that sufficient allowance has been made in their report for the special difficulties of the Central Provinces. He particularly complained of the omission from the body of the report of Mr. Holderness' recital of those difficulties. Unfortunately the Chairman of the Commission (Sir James Lyall) was not present to justify his action and that of his colleagues. At the Northbrook Society's dinner it seemed at one time as if his lordship intended to take advantage of Sir J. Lyall's presence to recur to the subject, but he mercifully abstained. I say mercifully, for important though the question of famine administration may be, it is not exactly suitable for after-dinner oratory. Indeed it is almost as forbidden as the currency problem, to which Lord Kimberley made a slight allusion. Lord Kimberley, however, is not wanting in *savoir faire*, and he apologised for mentioning the dismal matter. "God forbid," he said, "that I should give you a discourse on the currency question;" and we all shouted approval, none more energetically than Lord Rosebery. A *propos* what does the usually accurate "St. James's Gazette" really mean by referring to the banquet of the Northbrook Society as one given to Lord Elgin by his "brother Gladstonians?" I do not recognise the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Cross, Lord Harris, Lord Wenlock, Lord Lawrence and Lord William Beresford, to mention only a few whose names seem to me as Gladstonians, and if you publish the plan of the tables I have sent I think it will puzzle your readers to find many "Gladstonians" in the list. Moreover, is it not about time the term Gladstonian was discarded? It has served its purpose in the past, though it was always considered offensive by some thin-skinned Liberals; in the present state of the Liberal party the term Gladstonian is meaningless. I am surprised at the "St. James's" imagining Tuesday's dinner to be a party affair. Of course it was and was intended to be absolutely non-party.

THAT BACKWARD COMMISSION.

It might almost be supposed from the nature of Lord George Hamilton's reply that Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree was put up by the Government to ask his question of Monday about the extraordinary and inexplicable delay of the Welby Commission in presenting their report. Lord George answered Sir Muncherjee's inquiry for information as to why this Commission appointed as far back as 1895 had not reported by reading a letter addressed by him on the subject to Lord Welby. This communication is calculated to make the noble Lord feel slightly uncomfortable if, as people in Whitehall surmise, the delay is due to the love of procrastination which I am informed by those who ought to know is characteristic of the Government Department in which Lord Welby made his name, namely, the Treasury. Lord G. Hamilton regrets that his letter may be communicated to every member of the Commission "in order that they may inform him whether and, if so, when they propose, by the submission of a report to her Majesty, to discharge the function entrusted to them; and on receipt of their replies he will consider what advice he should submit to the Queen through the Home Secretary as to the continuance of the Commission."

It is added that considerable inconvenience has already been caused to this department from its inability to settle various outstanding financial questions which were specially referred to the Commission for their opinion. Lord G. Hamilton in reading the letter omitted the date, and Sir M. Bhownuggree asked whether any reply had been received. Lord G. Hamilton replied that it had only been sent; indeed, the ink was hardly dry and probably the letter was suggested by the question put upon the paper by the vigilant member for Bethnal Green, N. E. If Lord Welby has all this time been too busy to write his report he must now be busier than ever, now that he has accepted the irksome and exacting post of chairman of the County Council. Lord Curzon of Kedleston was a member of the Commission when it was first appointed and resigned on being appointed Under-Secretary of State for War. Perhaps Lord Welby has made up his mind to wait until his Excellency comes back from India, so that he may again have the advantage of his assistance!

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL AND THE SUGAR DUTIES ACT.

Hitherto it has I believe been the invariable practice in reproducing Indian despatches as blue books to reproduce all the signatures to such despatches.

In the recently-published blue book relating to the Sugar Duties Act the despatch of 5th May, 1898, is signed "Elgin, &c. &c." The despatch of 26th January 1899 is signed "Curzon of Kedleston, &c., &c. I should have thought that one "etcetera" was sufficient to take in all the Viceroy's Council, but that is a trifling detail. The omission of the names is more important, and certainly justified the question asked by Sir Henry Fowler on Tuesday, namely, whether the Elgin despatch of 5th May, 1898, was signed by all the members of the Viceroy's Council. The answer was in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Maclean slyly inquired if they were the same gentlemen who agreed with Lord Curzon in reversing Lord Elgin's decision. The House smiled at this question, and renewed its smiles when Lord G. Hamilton made the only reply possible in the circumstances, namely, that "when people get more accurate information on a subject they sometimes change their opinions."

THE DEATH ROLL.

Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Strafford (who met with a tragic death on the Great Northern Railway), Sir Frederick McCoy, Baron de Malortie, Mr. Herbert Lloyd, part proprietor of the "Daily Chronicle," Mademoiselle Gabrielle Vaillant, violinist, and M. Francisque Sarcey.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J Shakespear, B
Major J W Macnamara, I M S, B
Capt C L O Reid, B
Capt J C Lamont, I M S, B
Capt R B Berkeley, B
Mr E V Levinge, B Cov
Mr R A B Chapman, B Cov
Mr G R C Williams, B Cov
Mr J S C Davis, B Cov
Mr D H Lees, B Cov
Mr G E Manisty, B Cov
Mr H F Cotterave, B
Mr E E Taylor, B
Mr A Morse, B
Mr C Goodburn, B
Mr W R Tucker, B
Mr R D M Lang, B
Mr C E Vining, B
Mr W Jenkins, B
Mr G L Searight, B
Mr H Mayston, B
Mr G H List, B
Mr E J Jackson, B
Mr C H Barratt, B
Mr C G Denne, B
Mr J F Somers-Eve, M
Mr F E C Carr, M
Mr J Kernan, M
Miss E Carr, M
Mr H M Thompson, Bo
Miss A M Benson, Bo
Lieut-Gen Sir G C Bird, K C I E, C B
Col M C Brackenbury, C S I
Lieut-Col A Deane, I M S
Lieut-Col E Bovill, I M S
Lieut-Col B O'Brien, I M S
Lieut-Col J G Ramsay
Lieut-Col S J Thomson, C I E
Lieut-Col W W Lean
Major St G L Steele
Major L F Childe
Capt W C A Radcliffe
Capt E M J Molyneux
Capt G A Ward
Capt R G Turner
Capt C C Reid
Capt A G Peyton
Capt F Murray
Lieut J H D St John
Lieut L L Hepper
Lieut G Thomas
Lieut G E White
Lieut C A Elliott
Second Lieut T H St G Tucker

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J G Jordan, I M S, B, 2 mo M C
Mr A M Brigstocke, B Cov, privilege leave commuted to furl on M C for 6 mo
Mr G R C Williams, B Cov, 7 days' furl
Mr J P Rawlins, B, 1 mo furl
Mr H G Palliser, Bo, 4 mo furl
Major W L Boswell, 4 mo
Capt L H Close, 3 mo
Capt H J Roche, 4 mo
Lieut E H Payne, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr G W Shaw, B Cov
Mr A F C H M B Blennerhassett, B Cov
Mr B Egerton, B
Mr C R T Balston, B
Mr L K L Yeats, B
Lieut E L Swifte
Lieut J H Laurence-Archer

DINNER TO LORD ELGIN.

SPEECHES BY LORDS NORTHBROOK, ROSEBERY, AND ELGIN.

A BANQUET was given to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine on May 16 by the Northbrook Society at the Imperial Institute. The Earl of Northbrook was in the chair, and among those who were present to do honour to the guest Viceroy were:—

The Earl of Elgin, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; the Earl of Kimberley, K.G.; Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Lord Lawrence; Lord William Beresford, V.C., K.C.I.E.; Field Marshal Sir D. Stewart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Colonel R. C. Temple, C.I.E., Sir Frederick Abel, Bart., K.C.B.; Sir Henry H. Fowler, G.C.S.I.; General Sir George S. White, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Sir H. Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G., M.P.; Dr. Tait Robinson; Sir Alfred C. Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.; Sir J. B. Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Colonel H. Cantley; Sir H. Brackenbury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.; Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I.; Sir Horace Walpole, K.C.B.; General Sir J. J. H. Gordon, K.C.B.; Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Mr. Lindsay Daniell; Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I.; Sir A. Lethbridge, K.C.S.I.; Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I.; Sir C. C. Stevens, K.C.S.I.; Sir O. R. Newmarch, K.C.S.I.; Sir C. J. Lyall, K.C.S.I.; Sir Andrew Scoble K.C.S.I., M.P.; Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.; Sir James B. Peile, K.C.S.I.; Mr. W. H. Peile; Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.; Colonel Muir; Sir Charles Grant, K.C.S.I.; Sir Charles A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.; Mr. F. L. D. Elliott; Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I.; Mr. Hugh Leonard; Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.; Sir T. E. Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I.; Sir Gerald S. V. Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir John Morris, K.C.I.E.; Sir John Lambert, K.C.I.E.; Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.; Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M.P.; Mr. O. L. Leigh-Clare, M.P.; Mr. C. P. Lucas; Colonel Sir William Bissett, K.C.I.E.; Mr. Augustine Birrell, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. J. C. Badwar; Mr. A. J. M. Abdur Rahman; Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I.; Captain W. R. Birdwood; Mr. J. W. Macnabb; Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C.I.E.; Mr. A. L. Lawrence, C.I.E.; Mr. William Godsell; Mr. E. G. Burls; Mr. F. A. White; Lieut Gerard R. Maltby, R.N.; Mr. T. Babington Smith; Captain W. R. Morley; Mr. J. Fuller; Mr. S. H. Romilly; Mr. G. E. Buckle; Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S.; Mr. E. G. Oliver; Mr. C. W. Arathvon; Mr. J. E. L. Brandreth; Mr. W. Bousfield; Mr. William Duff Bruce; Mr. J. S. Bhumgara; Mr. N. H. N. Mody; Mr. William Coldstream; Mr. S. M. Cassim; Mr. W. H. Boyes; Mr. W. C. Dunbar, C.B.; Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff; Mr. Samuel Digby; Mr. Edmund Neel, C.I.E.; Mr. John Halliday; Mr. R. W. R. Halliday; Mr. H. Hartley; Mr. C. Purdon Clarke; Mr. B. B. Van Praagh; Dr. S. A. Kapadia; Mr. J. Cox; Mr. E. Chatrian; Mr. W. C. Morgan; Mr. G. Reeve Smith; Mr. T. J. Hawkins; Mr. R. Krishna; Mr. J. Pain; Mr. H. Hart; Mr. Austin Low; Mr. C. J. Groom; Mr. J. R. Manning; Mr. W. H. White; Dr. S. K. Mullick; Mr. H. T. Ommanney; Colonel E. L. Ommanney; Mr. Leslie Probyn; Sir Frederick Pollock; Mr. K. Prasada; Lieutenant-Colonel Shields; Dr. T. H. Thornton; Sir Charles Lawson; Mr. A. N. Woolaston; Mr. P. J. Rowlands; Mr. A. H. Wilson; Mr. H. Bois; Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie; Mr. N. B. Wagle; Mr. F. X. de Souza; Mr. G. Hinds; Lieutenant-Colonel D. Warliker; Mr. T. J. Desai; Mr. J. Edaljee; Mr. M. A. Aziz Khan; Mr. R. Hakim Chand; Mr. C. Byramjee; Sir James Mackay; Mr. P. S. Clay; Mr. G. Jethmal; Mr. W. Gretton; Mr. R. S. Ritchie; Mr. J. D. Rees; Mr. J. J. Bartlett; Mr. E. Baillie; and Mr. Frank Northcott, (Secretary).

THE CHAIRMAN

said the society professed no politics, either English or Indian. Its humble office was to help native gentlemen who came here to come into contact with the best Englishmen. They were following the old custom of giving God speed to those who left and welcome back to those who returned. They had had the pleasure of having Lord Elgin to dine with them before he went out, and they were welcoming him on his return. He had received many letters of regret, from Lord Reay, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Roberts, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir George Adye, and others. He was glad to see present the Secretaries of State who were in office while Lord Elgin was Viceroy. Lord George Hamilton wished to be present, but was unable to attend in consequence of the death of his brother-in-law. He had hoped on this occasion to collect four ex-Viceroys, and had been so fortunate as to bring Lord Landsdowne to the dinner. But Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin had been unable to be present. Lord Dufferin wrote to express the greatest admiration of Lord Elgin, and said that since the days of Lord Canning India had been frequently visited with famine, but never had a famine of greater extent and intensity been endured than that which Lord Elgin had encountered with such firmness and patience. Their custom at these dinners was only to have two toasts, the first of which was the Queen and Empress of India, and the other guest of the evening. He was, he was sure, not wrong in leaving to a distinguished fellow-countryman of Lord Elgin to propose his noble friend's health. He proposed "The Queen and Empress of India," which was received with wonted heartiness.

LORD ROSEBERY,

who was received with cheers, said:—My Lord Northbrook, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—By your grace and favour I am called upon to propose the toast of the evening. By your favour also I was consulted as to the date of this banquet. You mentioned two or three dates which suited the late Viceroy of India and asked me to indicate which would be the most appropriate. I had not the slightest hesitation in making that selection, because on consulting the almanac I found that this was the birthday—the 50th birthday—of Lord Elgin (cheers), and it seemed to me that he could spend it in no more appropriate fashion than by hearing expressed the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen for the past and their confident hopes for the future. (Cheers). It is five years ago since we all bade God speed to Lord Elgin in this hall. As on this occasion, you, Lord Northbrook, were in the chair, and, as now, I had the honour of proposing his health. I do not claim to be fit for many positions, but I do feel that there is a certain appropriateness in my proposing Lord Elgin's health on both these occasions. Perhaps he will forgive me for letting a little light of publicity into a chapter of which little is known. When he was first offered this great office the greatest, perhaps, in many respects which it is in the power of the Crown to bestow—Lord Elgin, from the diffidence in his own powers which is his only drawback, and which I trust his residence in India has completely cured, thought it his duty to refuse. But I was authorized by Mr. Gladstone, who was then Prime Minister, to use what arts I was capable of to induce Lord Elgin to think better of himself and to attempt this great task on behalf of his Queen and country. I do not think you, Lord Elgin, will easily forget the walk we had round Arthur's Seat—in itself a sufficiently inaccessible spot for a promenade, but which was rendered to me enfortunately more rocky and more toil-some by your rooted objections to believe that there was in you a potential great Viceroy of India. It is my boast that I succeeded in removing that objection (cheers); and if I were not afraid of the Lord Chief Justice's Bill affecting me in some form or other (laughter) I should be entitled to claim the customary commission of 5 per cent. on the reputation which you my lord, won in India. (Laughter.) I can truly say that if I could be awarded it by any muse of history or by any means whatever I should be amply satisfied with that as the guerdon of public life. (Cheers.)

LORD ELGIN'S DIFFICULTIES.

It is five years ago, as I have said, since we last sat in this hall to drink the health of Lord Elgin. It was a critical moment for him then—it was a critical moment for some of us, who staked our reputation for political judgment on his career. And proud and confident as we felt of his appointment then, I do not deny that we feel prouder now in welcoming him back after his tale of work well told—after the armour is put off, than when he was putting the armour on. (Cheers.) We sent him forward, we who knew him, with confident presages of a great reign in India. But we were not prepared for the incalculable difficulties which he had to surmount, or for the patience and ability and resource with which he surmounted them. (Cheers.) Plague and pestilence, war, and famine were the events which visited India during Lord Elgin's Viceroyalty; and I doubt—if I may borrow an expression from Lord Dufferin's letter—whether since the Viceroyalty of Canning, when the Empire itself trembled in the balance, any Viceroy has had his term of office beset by such a series of visitations those with which Lord Elgin had to deal. (Cheers.) It is not for me to-night, within a limited time, and with a still more limited knowledge of detail, to recount how Lord Elgin dealt with all these problems. But these at least I may confidently say—and I have taken some pains to ascertain impartial opinion—that this young, unknown, untried Viceroy, coming to India with no flaming advertisement in his favour, with no great reputation even in the fields of Parliament, has left on India the stamp of a memory which is perhaps surpassed by none in that illustrious roll. (Cheers.)

FRONTIER POLICY.

Apart from those special visitations with which Providence in His wisdom sees fit to afflict the teeming natives of India, there is another question as to which all Anglo-Indians are, I believe, permanently divided—as to which many who are not Anglo-Indians are in a state of perpetual perplexity. There is the great question of the frontier. Well, Lord Elgin, like all other Viceroys, has had his frontier difficulties, and I know he will not mind my avowing here that on one frontier question we have agreed frankly and honourably to differ. But the frontier question of India always seem to those who are not exports—and exports on every question are abitually distructed (laughter)—the frontier question in India always seems to lie, to the average Briton of common sense, in a somewhat narrow compass. The Almighty appears to hav surrounded India with the most terrible of natural frontiers. An almost inaccessible chain of mountains inhabited by fierce and warlike tribes, not susceptible to intrigue, and resenting all interference from without, appears to the unaided eye of the Briton the ideal frontier for such an Empire as ours. It is, if I may compare it to anything else in nature, like a cactus hedge, absolutely impervious to those who wish to enter within it, absolutely impervious to those wish to get out of it, but eminently undesirable if you wish to make it a seat to occupy. (Cheers.) And that, I confess, is the unaided view—subject of course to the limitations which are naturally opposed by the opinion of experts and by those who know much more of it than even experts—that I am inclined to take. But the chances of politics are always against Viceroys. They have always at intervals to sit on their cactus hedge, and the process, I believe—I speak hypothetically—is never agreeable to themselves.

THE HAPPINESS OF SUBJECT NATIONS.

But there is one question with regard to that frontier which is as important as any that military scientists can lay down with regard to it. It is of no use your fortifying your frontier with all the inventions which science can furnish, with all the sedulous care which geographers can indicate unless behind it you give to the nations something worth defending. (Cheers.) That seems to me the problem before every Viceroy—the one of which here in Europe we hear most. We have the problem of the frontier and the wars that it involves. But above and beyond that is the question—at least as interesting and far more important in my belief to the permanence of our Indian Empire—the happiness of the nations which you govern. (Cheers.) The Viceroy we are welcoming back was well aware of both requirements. He endeavoured, by holding wisely and well the balance of power and of justice, to make the nations of India feel that they had something to lose in our rule, in our administration, in our civilization. (Cheers.) It is when a Viceroy has made that realized in our Indian Empire that he may put off his armour as Lord Elgin has laid it off this year. (Cheers.) I have said that to-day we celebrate Lord Elgin's birthday as well as his return. (Cheers.) That leads me into a train of thought away from India.

LORD ELGIN'S FUTURE.

I am thinking, not so much of his past, splendid as it is, as of his future, illustrious as I hope it will be. The Viceroyalty is, I trust, not the end, but the beginning of a career. (Cheers.) I admit that if he wishes to hold high office in the State, the omens are not particularly favourable for him. (Laughter.) He left his party in power, or at any rate in office, (Laughter.) He finds it on his return in a position of great numerical weakness in Parliament and disheartened apparently by a superfluity of retired leaders. (Loud laughter.) But I trust that will not discourage him. Let him, if he will take my humble advice, not attempt to occupy the position of a retired leader. (Laughter.) Let him—I speak not in jest—take a higher example—not merely the precept, but the practice of Lord Herschell, who, so much associated with the hall in which we meet, was not merely the illustrious servant in office, but the illustrious servant out of office, of his Queen and country. I look forward to a great career of usefulness for this man, who, comparatively so young, has already accomplished so much, has left the seal of his name on our Indian Empire by an administration which will not easily be forgotten. (Cheers.) So gentlemen I ask you to drink the health of Lord Elgin. I ask not merely to drink his health, but to wish him many happy returns of this day, bringing on each occasion new opportunities of utility to his country. I ask you to drink it, not merely with memories of the past, but with hope for the future; with a feeling that what has been done is only an earnest of what is to be; and with that cordial expression of your enthusiasm I ask you to pledge a bumper to the health of Victor Alexander Earl of Elgin, second Viceroy of that name. (Loud cheers.)

LORD ELGIN,

who was warmly received, in response to the toast, observed that he could never forget that the Northbrook Society in 1893 took him, so to speak, on trust, and sent him out to India with the encouragement of their good wishes. He could not but be proud of the way in which they had received him that evening, and it was a great satisfaction to him to have that opportunity of thanking them for all their kindness. (Cheers.) The scene before him recalled very vividly the proceedings of 1893—not the least by the fact that his noble friend on that and on the present occasion proposed the toast to which he had to respond. He acknowledged that had it not been for Lord Rosebery he should not have been the guest of the society in 1893, or in 1899; and, if it were indeed true that he had attained any success in the conduct of affairs in India, then, indeed, he owed to his noble friend a very great debt. (Cheers.) Kind friends often said that he had gone through a period of great anxiety, and he was not prepared to deny that he had met with some exceptional circumstances.

A VICEROY'S ANXIETIES.

But he could not imagine a Viceroy free from anxieties, and anxieties which did not always—or, indeed, most often—arise from exceptional circumstances, but even from the most ordinary conditions of life. To take the most active of all common places, the weather. In this country we complained most often of the vicissitudes of the weather, but in India times and seasons were more regular, and out of that regularity there sprang a great anxiety. Probably he had felt this more keenly since the summer of 1896. But the progress of the monsoon was an anxiety which was prolonged, because it must extend at least over the period of the rains, and it was always coupled with the consciousness that a very slight departure from regularity might bring with it a tremendous calamity. But he would not speak of panics that evening; it did not seem to him a fit subject for an after-dinner speech. (Laughter.) The essential condition in Indian administration was that it should be ever more and more ready, and he had no doubt that the Viceroy who had to deal with the next famine would profit by the experience of the past famine, which had been duly recorded for his benefit. (Cheers.)

PEACEFUL DESIRES.

If, however, the forces of nature conspired against a Viceroy's equanimity, so, he took it, did the disposition of man. He supposed that no one ever went to India more desirous of promoting peace than he did, and if it were true that in his records were included more warlike operations than most, if not any, of those of his predecessors, he hoped that it would not be imputed to any recklessness and uncontrollable military ambition on his part. (Laughter.) He did not like quoting himself, but he was perfectly willing to be pinned to his old professions, and he desired to give a few words from the first utterance he made on this subject at a Lahore durbar in 1894. He then said:—

"It is our aim and ambition so to regulate our relations with the brave undisciplined inhabitants of the hills on our western border as, at the same time, to ensure the peace and security for life and property upon which our treaty obligations and the dictates of humanity compel us to insist, and to leave to them the entire occupation of their country, the fullest measure of autonomy, and the most complete liberty in their internal affairs to follow their tribal customs." (Cheers.) He claimed from first to last that he had set his face against anything that savoured of aggression or even of retaliation. A mere retaliatory expedition he detested; and it was a satisfaction to him to know that his desire to minimize so far as he could warfare of this kind was shared by his distinguished friend who did the greater part of the fighting—Sir William Lockhart. While during the five years they were masters of by far the larger proportion of the country lying between the borders of British India and the territories of the Ameer of Afghanistan they added nothing to the dominions of her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) Elsewhere they had acquired by agreement or by purchase—and they paid heavily for it—land which was required for those posts which general political necessities had compelled them to establish.

FRONTIER WARS.

There were, however, some matters which a Government could not refuse to undertake. It could not refuse to act up to its tribal obligations; it could not refuse to bring succour to its servants who were in peril of their lives; and it could not refuse to repel unprovoked attacks on its posts and garrisons. (Hear, hear.) It could not be said for certain that frontier wars might not occur again; but at the same time he did not regard the situation as hopeless. On the contrary, he rather thought that his opinion would by some be considered as too sanguine, for it had always seemed to him that if time were given it might be sufficient to seek for no more heroic measure as a remedy than patience. The tribes knew now that they could not offend with impunity—that we could follow them and reach them even in their remotest parts. If we were firm and strong, not allowing ourselves to be trifled with, and at the same time imperturbably conciliatory, never interfering with native customs unless they were against the dictates of humanity, we might hope that in time closer relations with our neighbours in the hills would be brought about. (Cheers.) Human nature could not resist the temptation of making money; and there were fertile valleys below these hills.

HOPEFUL PROSPERITY.

If the process were long and costly, and if the spirit of disorder should crop up now and again and impede our progress, did we not owe something to these neighbours of ours? We expended men and money in opening out the interior of Africa to trade and civilizing influences; and why should we shut the door against these poor mountaineers—against the North-Western Frontiers of India. (Hear, hear.) He could not help thinking that if we persisted the time would come when the cactus hedge of which his noble friend had spoken might not be quite so prickly to sit down upon (laughter), and that we might live in more peaceable relations than we had done hitherto with our neighbours in that locality. He had formed a very distinct opinion that there was less uneasiness and more settled feeling in India when he left than when he arrived there. (Cheers.) That was the conclusion to which he came after having taken considerable pains to inform himself regarding the state of the country at a time when it was all important to know all that they could about it. If he might give one reason which had contributed to bring about this improvement—if improvement there were—he would say that it might be due to the gratitude which had been felt in India for the munificent aid given to that Empire by this country in the time of famine. (Hear hear.) He feared that he had gone far to exhaust them already, and yet he was well aware that he had only touched on the fringe of subjects. He could not forget the goodwill of the many Europeans and natives whose friendship he had acquired and hoped to retain (cheers); and he could not forget the official good will of many able and loyal colleagues, and of the Secretaries of State of both political parties, who had given him unswerving support. He thanked the members and friends of that society, which bore such an honoured name, and who had assembled under the presidency of one whom he might perhaps term, in the current phrase of the day, "The Father of Viceroys" (cheers); and he must especially thank his noble friends who had expressed their sentiments in such eloquent terms, and who had even gone into such domestic details as to bring to their notice the fact that that was his 50th birthday. (Cheers.) He could assure them that the dinner which he had been given on that occasion would remain as a bright spot in his memory for a long time to come. (Cheers.)

Lord Kimberley proposed the health of the chairman, to whom a great debt of gratitude was due for having organized these occasions of paying honours to outgoing and returning Viceroys. He had not heard the word "currency," but that word must at one time have had a boding sound for their guest. Having for a considerable time held the office of Secretary of State for India, he could testify to the hearty co-operation which had existed between himself and Lord Ripon and Lord Lansdowne, although one of those noble lords was opposed to him in politics. The truth was—fortunately—that as regarded India our statesmen were not really party men. (Cheers.)

Lord Northbrook briefly replied.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S REPORT ON CHINA.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S account of the mission entrusted to him by the Associated Chambers of Commerce for the purpose of inquiry into the present situation in China, with especial reference to the condition and prospects of British trade in that country, has been issued in a volume with the title "The Break-up of China; with an account of its present Commerce, Currency, Waterways, Armies, Railways, Politics, and future Prospects."

The value and importance of Lord Charles Beresford's work, says the "Times," in its notice of the report, consist, not so much in the policy he recommends or in the arguments by which he supports it, as in the information he has so diligently collected and in the vivid yet unstudied picture its mere presentation affords of the existing situation in China. China, he insists, is still sound at the core. Its people are industrious and submissive, though, when properly trained to arms, they are among the bravest of the brave; its native merchants are notoriously men of their word, and not without capacity and enterprise in business; but its rulers are corrupt, incapable, opposed to all change, impervious to new ideas, politically hopeless and effete. Hence, if the whole fabric of the government could be reorganised, China might be regenerated. There is more optimism than virtue, perhaps, in so gigantic an "if"; in any case, it is certain that to open the door and to keep it open in a country so governed would be an undertaking of surpassing difficulty. Even when it is open there is, as Lord Charles Beresford frankly admits, and even insists, a great deal to be done by those who would enter in:—

The situation in China to-day bristles with international, commercial, and financial difficulties. British commerce, once the only occupant of the field, has now to face competition and adverse political influences, and if the sixty four per cent. of British trade is to be maintained, and increased, our commercial classes will have to use all their energies and abilities to keep the flag of Great Britain in the front of commercial enterprise in China.

This is what men of business must do for themselves in direct furtherance of trade. What the Government must do in addition, either on its own account or in concert with other Governments equally interested in the "open door"—those of Germany, the United States, and Japan are, according to Lord Charles Beresford, to be specially associated with England in this *condominium*—is practically to undertake the superintendence of almost every department of internal administration in China:—

The European nations should insist on a series of reforms in Chinese administration and finance, which are as necessary to China herself as to her foreign traders. These reforms may be epitomised thus:—

1. An imperial coinage.
2. Reform in the method of collecting the land tax.
3. Removal of restrictions on the export of grain.
4. Modification of the laws governing the salt monopoly.
5. The right of foreigners to reside in the interior for purposes of trade.
6. The registration and protection of trade marks and copyright.
7. The removal of the remaining restrictions on inland water navigation.
8. The abolition of the likin, or reforms which would ensure that likin should be collected once only.
9. Greater facilities to be given to *bona fide* foreign syndicates to work minerals.
10. The establishment of bureaux for the regulation of finance, railways, waterways, roads, posts, and telegraphs, and a bureau to deal with all questions connected with trade. All of these are urgently needed particularly for the postal and telegraph service, which are at present managed under a legalised system of squeeze. The foreign merchants constantly complain that the existing service is so untrustworthy that no letters between the ports are safe unless registered. The present telegraph service is so bad that a letter from Tien-tsin to Shanghai has been known to arrive before a telegram sent at the same time. The "Times" correspondent at Pekin told me that his telegrams very often cost as much to send from Pekin to Shanghai as from Shanghai to London.
11. One other bureau is urgently needed, and that is a Trade Intelligence Department to deal with scientific and practical questions relating to the naturel products available in China for commercial purposes. What is an insignificant export to-day may become a valuable article of commerce to-morrow. There should be a scientific classification of the products of China on the same lines as the classification of products in India.

The question for the future, to my mind, is this—Are the great trading nations of the world going to allow the Powers that seek only territorial aggrandisement to blockade the wealth of China, and shut the open door in their faces?

With regard to British commerce in China, it is true that we have lost no ground so far as existing trade is concerned, but our commercial supremacy is seriously threatened by competition. We could not expect to enjoy always the advantageous position we have held in the past. We cannot hope to have everything, but with equal opportunity to all we shall do well.

If it be said that my policy for the reorganisation of the Chinese army and police is a warlike policy, I reply that it is the only plan yet suggested which gives any guarantee of peace. Great Britain's strongest guarantee of peace has been the reorganisation of her fleet. Without peace commerce must perish. To keep the peace, authority must be properly equipped. Our choice with regard to the Chinese Empire is simple—we may choose to wreck, or we may choose to restore.

AFRICAN RIFLES FOR MAURITIUS.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says:—I learn that the War Office has decided upon an interesting experiment. Hitherto we have found it necessary an occasion to send Indian troops to Africa, as in the case of Uganda, where a Beloochi regiment was sent up during the mutiny; and in British Central Africa, where Sikh volunteers have formed the backbone of our armed forces ever since the establishment of the Protectorate. But, so far as I know, native African troops have never been sent away from their own continent for service in any other dependency of the British Crown. The War Office has, however, determind to send a battalion of the British Central African Rifles to form part of the garrison of Mauritius. The battalion will be composed of native soldiers, probably Makua, Atonga, and Yaos, and Capt. H. E. Brake, R. A., has been appointed to command the battalion with temporary rank as major. Almost simultaneously with this decision to send a native battalion to Mauritius it has been decided that the British Central Africa Protectorate shall undertake the policing of Northern Rhodesia, or, in other words, of the Chartered Company's territories north of the Zambesi. This has led to an immense increase in military activity at Zomba, the headquarters of the Protectorate administration, where new companies of native soldiers are being raised and drilled. When the troops now being drilled are available for service the total forces in the Protectorate will number some 2,000 native soldiers, 200 Sikhs, and twenty eight British officers.

PROFESSOR PICKERING proposes to call the new moon of Saturn which he discovered "Phœbe," after a sister of Saturn the god. As viewed from Saturn the new satellite would appear as a faint star of the sixth magnitude. Its diameter is perhaps 200 miles.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

IT is announced that the public sittings of the Court of Cassation on the revision of the Dreyfus trial will begin on May 29. The hearing will probably last three or four days. Meanwhile the *Figaro* is publishing a judicial appreciation of the evidence. One point may be noted: a quotation from the evidence before the United Chambers of M. Lepine, Prefect of Police in 1894. He was asked previous to the court-martial to supplement the War Office reports on Dreyfus's private character. His agents reported that Dreyfus was not at all addicted to gambling. These reports he duly communicated to the War Office. They are not to be found there now, and it is suggested that Henry suppressed them. The *Temps* declares that the communications made to the court-martial in private included the incorrect version of the Panizzardi despatch. The importance of this is very serious, as General Mercier informed the Court of Cassation that, owing to the discrepancy between the versions, he ordered that neither should be used in preparing the case. Nevertheless, it would thus appear that the version which he knew to be at least doubtful was by his order communicated to the court-martial behind the back of the prisoner.

The affair made another victim on May 12. The rumours of M. de Freycinet's resignation being caused by the dispute between the War Office and the Foreign office over the Panizzardi telegram were mentioned last week, and on May 11 they were revived by the announcement that next day the *Petit Journal* would publish documentary evidence. On the 12th, accordingly, there appeared extracts from a correspondence, from which it appeared that on Feb. 9 M. Delcasse wrote to M. de Freycinet complaining that Captain Cuignet had made charges against the good faith of Foreign Office. M. de Freycinet asked that officer for explanations, which he transmitted on 12th to M. Delcasse. An interview between MM. Paleologue and Cuignet followed, and finally, on February 27, M. Delcasse wrote to the Foreign Minister that personal explanations had not resulted in the satisfaction which he had a right to expect, and he would let the Court of Cassation decide whether good faith was on the side of the Foreign Office or M. Cuignet. On the 17th ult. M. de Freycinet wrote asking whether M. Paleologue had read these letters to the united Chambers and left copies by authority of M. Delcasse. That Minister replied next day that he did not read these three letters or leave copies. On the 20th M. de Freycinet replied that General Chamoin had been told by the First President that the letter of the 27th had been read to the Court. M. Delcasse replied that M. Paleologue neither read nor produced the first two letters. He read and commented on the letter of Feb. 27 before the Court. The Government have acted in this matter with vigour. In the Chamber interpellations were brought forward by M. Viviani (Socialist) on the publication of these documents and M. Lasies (Nationalist) on the causes of M. de Freycinet's resignation. M. Delcasse demanded immediate discussion, and M. Krantz, War Minister, said Major Cuignet had informed him that morning that he had handed the documents, on Sunday to M. Grosjean, a Versailles magistrate who sent them to the *Petit Journal*. He had with the approval of his colleagues, submitted a decree to the President by which Major Cuignet (who only recently obtained his promotion was placed on the Retired List. M. Delcasse said Major Cuignet had accused M. Paleologue of bad faith and the retraction must be as public as the accusation. He then read the full text of the three letters, besides that of Major Cuignet's letter to M. de Freycinet, which had not been published. The Press had announced further revelations. He would anticipate them. The Minister then read the *proces-verbal* of the sitting of the Court of Cassation on April 27, which General Chamoin, M. Cuignet, and M. Paleologue had signed, agreeing that the true version of the telegram of Nov. 2, 1894, was as follows:—"If Captain Dreyfus did not have relations with you over there, it would be as well to request the Ambassador to publish a denial, in order to avoid Press comments." M. Delcasse pointed out that this translation was identical with that made at the Foreign Office in 1894, and that M. Cuignet had consequently admitted that his accusations were groundless. M. Lassies said the Premier had sacrificed M. de Freycinet to M. Paleologue, and had accepted an order of the day on Monday which was almost an insult to the former. "The officers of the army are not defended. You hate the army." (Uproar.) M. Denis submitted an order of the day approving the declarations of the Government. Various deputies calling for the order of the day pure and simple, M. Dupuy said the Cabinet could not accept anything but vote of confidence. The order of the day pure and simple was rejected by 417 to 115, and the vote of confidence agreed to by 389 to sixty-three.

The Government are taking vigorous action in two other cases. The Minister of Justice has referred to the Court of Cassation the action of M. Grosjean (who had already been suspended for two months for communications to the Press). The Minister of War ordered M. George Duruy's lectures to begin again on May 15, and instructed the general in Command of the school that order must be kept among the pupils, and it was. The "Figaro" makes further explanations with regard to

THE SECRET "DOSSIER."

It shows that after the prosecution was opened proofs against Dreyfus were still being sought in the Intelligence Department. The secret "dossier" in 1896 consisted of four documents, and had therefore decreased in bulk since 1894, when Henry, on his own confession, handed eight or nine documents to Colonel Sandherr. Du Paty in his notes on the case declared that it contained seven documents. Examining next the nature of the secret document, the *Figaro* points out that Major Cuignet, giving evidence on behalf of the Ministry of War, affirmed as distinctly as Picquart that the document "Ce Canaille de D—" did not apply to Dreyfus, and that another document, described by M. Cavaignac as corroborating the "Ce Canaille de D—" document, was a forgery, as he admitted. The "Figaro" adds that the document in question did not appear at the 1894 trial, and had certainly been fabricated about August or September 1896. It was after Picquart had left the Ministry of War that Henry introduced the "dossier."

The second document, described as "Doubts XXX Proof," was added to the 1894 "dossier," and included in the military "dossier" of 1898 as No. 23. It is entirely in German. Picquart considered that it referred to a regimental officer, but this opinion was not shared by Roget, Cuignet, Du Paty, or Cavaignac, who all declared that it related to an officer of the General Staff. The "Figaro" says that the document which contained the word "Patent" alluded to an officer whose rank seemed to be doubtful. The word "Patent" adds the "Figaro" which means "Brevet," was translated by "Service letter" at the General Staff.

The third document, relating to the reserve, formed part of the 1894 "dossier," and was included in the secret military "dossier" of 1898 as No. 40. It refers to the letter from Major Panizzardi to Colonel Schwartzkoppen, which was written in January 1894, and which alluded to the question of recruiting or the calling out of the Reserves. The "Figaro," in its remark regarding this document, says:—"It does not possess the importance which has been attached to it. It has no official character, and this is so true that the General Staff, in its desire to strike at Dreyfus by all possible means, added in the secret *dossier* of 1898 a letter addressed to Schwartzkoppen by a friend." The *Figaro* says it is able to affirm that the document was communicated to the court-martial especially for purposes of comparison in order to establish the authenticity of the document "Ce Canaille de D——," which is in the same handwriting.

The fourth document, which also belonged to the 1894 *dossier*, appeared in that of 1898 as No. 26. It concerns the military organisation of French railways. "DX announced to AX that he would soon have the organisation scheme of the French railways." In opposition to the opinions expressed by General Roget and Major Cuignet, the *Figaro* says it has not been proved that this document applies to Dreyfus, nor even that there was any question of espionage at all. There is, moreover, no connection between Dreyfus's presence in the Fourth Bureau and of the note of the Foreign Military Attache.

The fifth document concerns the journey of a Military Attache in Switzerland. It is a report indicating that the Military Attache EX proceeded to Switzerland without special authorisation. Schwartzkoppen knew of it, and made a complaint to the Second Bureau. The *Figaro* says that Picquart remarked concerning this document, that it was a story which did not hold water, and that Guenee (a secret agent) and BX were again at the bottom of it.

The sixth document is the Panizzardi telegram of Nov. 2, 1894, of which a false translation was included in the 1894 "dossier" as No. 44, and which was read by Colonel Maurel, the president of the court-martial, to the other members of the Court in the room to which they retired to deliberate on their verdict.

The seventh item in the "dossier" consisted of the alleged letters of the German Emperor in 1894. The "Figaro" says it is in a position to state that these letters existed in the "dossier" but that it is probable that in consequence of the original commentary of Du Paty, who made references to them, the letters were destroyed. M. Hanotaux, adds the "Figaro," knowing what was going on, drew up a memorandum on Dec. 7, 1894, in which he stated that he had done all in his power to dissuade General Mercier from introducing these letters into the affair. General Saussier shared the views of M. Hanotaux. Subsequently General Mercier said to M. Hanotaux that he could not draw back, for the arrest of Dreyfus was known. General Mercier did not stay that other charges against the accused had been found, but declared that his guilt was established. The memorandum of M. Hanotaux was placed under seal in a safe at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The seals were broken in 1897, but were replaced and again broken in 1899.

The existence of the forgeries was proved by two articles in the *Intransigeant*, by the speech of M. Millevoye in 1897, and by the deposition of M. Paleologue relative to the conversation which he had with Henry, in the course of which Henry referred to the existence of letters from the German Emperor. M. Andrade, in his deposition, also insisted on the existence of the Emperor's letters, which, he said, was revealed to him through an indiscretion on the part of General de Boisdeffre to Princess Mathilde. When the *Intransigeant*, on Nov. 17, 1897, referred to these letters, Count Munster, German Ambassador, called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs and said:—"My Sovereign does not wish to have anything to do with your forgers, but this is too much and passes all bounds. Silence your Press." The Minister said that was not easy, seeing that freedom of the Press existed in France. The incident was settled by the issue of an official denial.

With regard to Du Paty de Clam's commentary, which has been destroyed, the *Figaro* says it is certain that a copy was submitted to the court-martial in 1894. It alluded to the knowledge possessed in Berlin of the lectures at the Ecoles de Guerre, which Dreyfus attended. "Now," says the *Figaro*, "in conclusion it has been proved that the lectures in question were delivered for two years after Dreyfus had left the school. In the seven documents of the secret *dossier* of 1894 there remains nothing against Dreyfus."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

M. DE STAAL, with the members of the Russian delegation to the Peace Conference, arrived at the Hague on Saturday, May 13. Sir Julian Pauncefote and the other British delegates arrived a few days later at The Hague. The British delegates will reside at the Hotel des Indes, of which they will occupy the greater portion of the first floor. Count Munster has engaged a suite of rooms on the ground floor of the same hotel.

The finishing touches have been put to the work of preparing the Huis ten Bosch for the reception of the Peace Conference. The palace, which is situated about a mile from the centre of the town, stands in a beautiful garden, dotted with fine trees. The palace consists of a central building flanked by two wings. The whole of the centre and the right wing have been placed at the disposition of the conference, which holds its sittings in the Orange-hall. In the right wing of of the palace and communicating with the Orange-hall are a large number of other rooms which have been set apart for the requirements of the conference. Three handsome saloons, one Japanese and the others Chinese, tastefully hung with tapestry and hand-embroidered curtains, have been prepared for the three sections of the conference.

Our Special Correspondent says:—

The Palace is the Wood, built in 1647 by Princess Amalia van Solms in memory of her husband, the Prince Statthoider Frederick Henry, was used as a summer residence by Queen Sophie, first wife of the late King William III. The present Queen never resides there, but goes there sometimes in winter to skate. Several of the rooms contain priceless art treasures from the Far East. The so-called Chinese and Japanese rooms are decorated with costly stuffs, bronzes, lacquer, and bric-a-brac from China and Japan. The chief interest, centres in the conference-hall itself, known as the Orange-hall, a large octagonal room with a cupola 20 metres high, the walls and ceiling of which are decorated with paintings by Jordaens, Zoutman, Lievens, and other native artists or the same period. The decorations in the Orange-hall contain two inscriptions which are quite appropriate for the Peace Conference. One is on the door of the main entrance, which represents Pallas and Hercules forcing open the gates of the santuary of peace. A virgin in white raiment bearing a crown of laurels represents peace passing the threshold, and the inscription refers to the blessings of peace. The second inscription is on a large picture by Van Everdingen, and is to the effect that the greatest of vitories consists in preparing peace.

The special arrangements for the accommodation of the Conference delegates are of the simplest—a table of horse-shoe shape for the President and the bureau, long tables with bench seats in the centre for the delegates, and a second semi-circular table facing the President's also for members of the bureau. Like all the rooms at the disposal of the Conference, delegates, the Orange-hall has an outlook over the splendid grounds that surround the chateau.

According to the latest information only 24 Powers are represented, and each Power, although represented by several delegates, will only have one vote.

By order of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal internuncio at the Hague left his post on Monday, proceeding to Luxemburg.

Mr. W. T. Stead had a long interview again with the Tsar on Friday at Tsarskoe Selo, and his Majesty thanked him very much for his support of the peace and disarmament proposal.

On Saturday Mr. W. T. Stead delivered an address at the British and American Church in St. Petersburg on the way in which the English people had received the Imperial proposal for a conference on armaments. The Rev. A. Francis took the chair, and a number of Russians, including Mme. Olga Novikoff, as well as Englishmen and Americans, were present. The novelty of such meeting in St. Petersburg was enhanced by the still greater novelty of the lecturer's remarks, which included some very severe strictures on the working and eccentricities of the Russian censorship, and an appeal to Russian society to held meetings in support of their Emperors proposal. One was inclined to think that Mr. Stead was either speaking in irony or was not fully aware of the conditions prevailing in Russia in these matters. The work of the Peace Crusade was, of course, eloquently described, and such especial questions as those of Finland, Siberian prisons, and the Dukhobortsi were touched upon with the usual arguments in approbation of Russian official action and policy which are now familiar to Mr. Stead's Englisi audiences and readers. The meeting concluded with a collection for the starving peasantry of the eastern provinces whither the Rev. A. Francis started on Monday for the purpose of organizing the distribution of relief.

The *Berliner Lokalanzeiger* publishes an interview with Mr. Stead, who passed through Berlin on Tuesday on his way from St. Petersburg to The Hague. Mr. Stead informed his interviewer that the Tsar had been seriously pained by the perusal of professor von Stengel's pamplet on the peace question. The Tsaritsa, too, had expressed her regret that it should have been her own native country in which the Tsar's lofty idea had provoked such an unfriendly reply.

Herr von Stengel is a man of some distinction, and has written useful works on German administrative law, but his pamphlet would hardly lead the world to suspect that fact. It contains very little in the way of serious argument to prove the impossibility of general disarmament or the moral value of war, unless it be argument to talk about the benefits war has conferred on surgery, on the study of history and international law, on poetry and painting. It is not a thoughtful dissertation, but an ultra-Chauvinistic counterblast, the avowed object of which is to counteract the "insane or criminal efforts of those who would try to deprive the German nation of its warlike spirit and its delight in battle," and to pour contempt on the mean-spirited creatures who are not so ready as he would wish to spend the national revenue on a fleet which has yet to carve out for the German people "that position in the politics of the world which is its rightful due." It must be remembered, however, that the reason generally assigned here to the sending of Herr von Stengel as a delegate to the Conference is that it was considered desirable that one of the German representatives should come from Bavaria.

The correspondent of the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* at The Hague anticipates that the expenses of the various States represented at the Conference will be very heavy. The Russian Government has already made a grant of 150,000 roubles for the purpose, and it is estimated that M. de Staal will spend a nearly equal amount upon the entertainments which he will give in his capacity of president of the Conference. The Sultan's principal delegate has been granted a sum of £T600 and a daily allowance of £T10. The second delegate has £T500 and £T5 per day, while each of the secretaries by whom they are accompanied gets £T300 and a daily allowance of £T3.

The first work of the Peace Conference will be to appoint commissions which will draw up programmes for discussion. It was gathered on Wednesday that three such commissions will be appointed. The first will inquire into the question of the restriction of armaments and expenditure for military purposes, the second will deal with the laws governing civilized warfare, and the third, which will probably prove the most important from the standpoint of practical results, will go thoroughly into the question of mediation and arbitration.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, May 15, Major Rasch asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that lieutenant-colonels of the Royal Engineers and other senior officers ordered to India for a term of service were deprived of rank and seniority by being ordered to serve in subordinate positions in the Military Works Department, while continuous service juniors were placed above them; and by what statutory authority was regimental seniority ignored.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am not aware of any cases in which lieutenant-colonels and other senior officers of Royal Engineers ordered to India have been placed under their juniors. The present organisation of the Military Works Department in India is about to be changed, but it has been decided with the concurrence of the War Office that, so long as it is maintained, an officer must accept the grading to which the Government of India think it right to post him, provided that he shall not be called on to serve directly under an officer junior to him regimentally.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the First Lord of the Treasury if he could state to the House why the Royal Commissioners on Indian expenditure, appointed in 1895, had not made their report; and weather it was to be hoped that the Commissioners would make their report without further delay.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have already explained in replies to various questions that I have no power over the proceedings of this Commission; but the present condition of things can be best explained by the letter which I have had addressed to the Secretary of the Commission, which I will read:—

"India Office, Whitehall, S.W., May 15, 1899.

"Sir,—I am directed by Lord George Hamilton to during call your attention to the fact that the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Indian expenditure held its last meeting upon July 27, 1897, after which day it adjourned.

"A period of nearly two years has therefore elapsed which no meetings have been held, nor, so far as the Secretary of State can ascertain, has any material advance been made towards the adoption of a report upon the matters referred to the Commission for investigation.

This delay is a matter of much regret to her Majesty's Government.

"Lord George Hamilton therefore requests that you should communicate this letter to every member of the Commission in order that they may inform him whether, and, if so, when, they propose, by the submission of a report to her Majesty, to discharge the functions entrusted to them; and on receipt of their replies he will consider what advice he should submit to the Queen through the Home Secretary as to the continuance of the Commission.

"Considerable inconvenience has already been caused to this department from its inability to settle various outstanding financial questions which were specially referred to the Commission for their opinion.

"I remain yours truly."

Sir M. Bhownaggree: Has any answer been received?

Lord G. Hamilton: No; the letter has only just been sent.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: Who was chairman of this Commission?

Lord G. Hamilton: I think my hon. friend can ascertain.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: I am trying to.

Lord G. Hamilton: The chairman was Lord Welby.

THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPERS HILL.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the existing president of the Engineering College at Coopers Hill accepted his appointment three years ago on the express condition that he should also discharge the duties of a professor at that institution; whether he is aware that this condition, thus first introduced, caused other eligible candidates to withdraw, on the ground that both functions could not be efficiently discharged by the same individnal; and whether, as the Secretary of State has now reverted to the former system, and invited applications for the post of professor, it is intended to reduce proportionately the president's emoluments now that he will be relieved of the professor's work.

Lord G. Hamilton: It is true that the existing President of Coopers Hill College was appointed on condition that he should act not only as President, but also as Professor of Constructive Engineering. Whether this condition deterred other candidates from applying I am unable to say. The combination of duties had not been tried previously to Colonel Pennyquick's appointment, and, after about two years' experience, he represented to me that the arrangement was one which could not be satisfactorily worked. After very careful consideration of the matter in Council, I decided to relieve Colonel Pennycuick of his professorial duties without reducing his salary, which was the same that had been drawn by his predecessors who took no part in the teaching of the College.

Mr. Hudson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received a petition from Mr. A. S. Russell, of the Indian Public Works Department, dated May 1898; whether this correctly represents the position of the officers sent out to India from the Coopers Hill Engineering College during the first three or four years; and whether he proposes to take any steps to remedy the grievances from which this officer and his contemporaries appear to suffer from want of promotion, and which was not considered by the Select Committee of the House in 1890.

Lord G. Hamilton: Memorials have been received from Mr. A. S. Russell and other officers of the Indian Public Works Department, who were recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College in the years 1874-76. The contents of these memorials are now engaging my attention, but I can say nothing as to the decision which may be arrived at.

NATIVE TROUBLES IN BANGANAPALEE.

On Tuesday, May 16, Mr. Bryce asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the troubles which recently arose in the small Native State of Banganapalee, in the Madras Presidency, and to what was alleged to have been the harsh treatment by the Nawab of that State of a number of his subjects; and whether he would look into the matter and consider whether some searching inquiry into the facts should be directed.

Lord G. Hamilton: My attention has been called in the preceedings referred to in this question, and I have been in communication with the Government of Madras on the subject. I learn from them that the Political Agent at Banganapalee was specially instructed to watch the trial of rioters, which took place after the recent disturbances, and that measures were taken to prevent any miscarriage of justice. I also learn that the Nawab has been constantly reminded by the Government of Madras of his obligations, and that they are endeavouring to induce him to improve his administration. The right hon. gentleman may rely on it that I shall continue to give my attention to the matter, and shall take any measures which may appear to me after full consideration to be advisable.

NEW COLLEGE OF LAW AT BOMBAY.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India; Whether he is aware that a new College of Law, with a suitable staff of professors, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji, was established at Bombay in 1897 by private enterprise, and that in January 1898 this college was affiliated to the Bombay University; whether he will state for what reasons the Bombay Government refused its sanction to such affiliation when applied to by the University authorities: whether he is aware that since the founding of the University in 1857 such sanction has in no other case been refused; and whether he will explain how this refusal is in accordance with the declaration of her Majesty's Government in 1884, upon the report of the Education Commission that in higher education private effort should be increasingly and mainly relied on and systematically encouraged.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information as to the character of the private institution referred to in this question, or of its staff of professors. But I understand that the Government of Bombay, who have quite recently taken steps to improve the Government School of Law and to make it equal to all demands, considered that it was not adviseable that the control of the higher legal education should be wholly or partially in private hands. They, therefore, with the full concurrence of the Government of India refused the affiliation which had been applied for. As regards the question of precedents, it is obvious that every application of this kind must be dealt with on its own merits. I see no reason to doubt the soundness of the decision arrived at in this case, nor does it appear to me to be inconsistent with the views of the Education Commissioners, who considered that the establishment of competing schools in one locality might involve "a clashing of interests and a wastes power."

INDIAN SUGAR DUITIES.

Sir H. Fowler asked the Secretary for India whether the despatch from the Government of India No. 129, dated May 5 1,898, was signed by all the members of the Viceroy's Council.

Lord G. Hamilton: Yes sir, the despatch was signed by the Viceroy and by all the members of his Councils

Mr. Maclean: Are these members of the Viceroy', Council the same who agreed with the Viceroy in reversing his predecessor's decision.

Lord G. Hamilton, Yes, I believe they are. As the hon. member is aware when people get more accurate information on a subject they sometimes change their opinions. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.")

RAILWAY GAUGES IN INDIA.

Sir J. Kitson asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the continued extension of the metre and other smaller gauges of railways in India in competition with the legitimate spheres of the standard gauge; and whether he would take steps towards defining the scope of the smaller gauges.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am quite aware of the importance of defining the limits within which the metre gauge and other smaller gauges should be used. They are sanctioned, not in competition with the standard gauge, but either for feeder lines, as an improvement on ordinary roads, or for railway systems in districts, such as Burma, where broad-gauge lines would be impracticable on account of their comparatively high cost.

INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

On May 18 Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state when the financial statement, with the proceedings thereon in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, will be placed in the hands of members.

Lord G. Hamilton: In order to save the expense of reprinting, it was arranged last year that copies of the financial statement, with the proceedings in the Legislative Concil thereon, should be despatched from India for the use of members of the House. I have ascertained that the requisite supply is on its way to England and may be expected to be in the hands of members by about the end of the Whitsuntide recess.

THE REGULAR ARMY IN INDIA.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what number of the 258,010, appearing on the Estimates for 1899-1900, as forming the Regular Army, are at the present time stationed in India, and are paid for out of the Indian Revenue; and what is the total amount charged to India on account of the troops referred to.

Lord G. Hamilton: Of the 258,010 men appearing on the Estimates for 1899-1900 as forming the Regular Army, 73,157 are on the Indian establishment, and the whole of their pay, food, clothing, and other charges, including transport to and from India, is defrayed from Indian revenues. The Estimates do not admit of an accurate separation of the charges under all heads for the European and the Native forces; but in a return given to Parliament a few years ago (No. 20 of 1894) 891 rs. was given as the average annual cost of a British soldier in India. Taking this rate, the cost of those men would be about 650 lacs of rupees, or (at 1s. 4d. the rupee) 4,333,000l. Perhaps the rate may now be somewhat higher. This is exclusive of a payment of 548,700l. (or 7l. 10s. per head(to the War Office for depot and recruiting charges in this country, and of the cost of deferred pay and pensions.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR INTO INDIA.

Captain Sinclair asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is yet in a position to give the House the figures for the imports of sugar into India for the twelve months ending March 1899, specifying the different countries of origin.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have as yet received from India no trade statistics later than those for February 1899; but I expect to receive the final volume for the financial year in the course of a week or a fortnight.

CHITRAL.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it had been decided to reduce the garrison at Chitral; whether he would consider the advisability of withdrawing this garrison altogether from Chitral and Gilgit; and if he could state what saving would be effected by such withdrawl.

Lord G. Hamilton: My answer to the first clause of this question is in the affirmative. As to the possibility of withdrawing the garrison altogether, I can only say that no proposal of that kind is before me, nor can I give any undertaking of the kind which the hon. baronet desires. I am not able without referrence to India to state accurately what saving would be effected by such withdrawal.

THE BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: If he could state what is the total cost of the establishment maintained by the clerk of the Insolvency Court, at Bombay, out of his fees; and if, as stated by the Secretary of State, for India, the clerk pays the cost of the establishment out of his fees, he could explain why 4,438 rs. per annum is shown in the Civil Estimates, 1897-8, Vol. II., Bombay, page 78, as paid by the Government for the establishment of the clerk of the Insolvency Court.

Lord G. Hamilton: The total cost of the establishment maintained by the clerk of the Insolvency Court at Bombay out of his fees was stated in 1895 at 2,194 rs. per annum; this in addition to the sum of 4,374 rs. (in 1895) contributed by Government. I did not state in my previous answer that the clerk paid the cost of the whole establishment out of his fees. What I said was, that out of the fees he receives "he meets certain charges for establishment."

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE AT BOMBAY.

Sir Williams Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the official assignee in Bombay is paid by commissions and fees, averaging about 3,000 rs. per mensem, and the cost of his establishment, about 3,200 rs. per annum, is paid by Government. And whether, considering that the Finance Committee of 1886 recommended, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice, that the salary of the official assignee should be 1,000 rs. per mensem, and that the commissions and fees should be credited to Government, he is now prepared to give effect to that recommendation.

Lord G. Hamilton: I believe it is true that for the three years ending in January, 1894, the average receipts of the official assignee were about 3,000 rs. per mensem, but this was owing to exceptional circumstances. In the year 1895-96 the average receipts were only 1,125 rs. per mensem. I cannot, at such short notice, give in detail the reasons why the recommendations of the Finance Committee have not been acted upon; but I think it probable that the matter has been held over pending the passing into law of the Insolvency Bill, which has only recently been abandoned; on this, as on the other similar matter about which the honourable baronet questioned me on May 11, I will communicate with the Government of Bombay.

DISTRESS IN KURDISTAN.

Mr. Stevenson asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether her Majesty's Government are able to confirm the statements made on the authority of the Commissioners of the Grorsvnor House Committee in Kurdistan, that the supply of grain in the vilayet of Van is practically in the hands of a syndicate of merchants, who by hoarding the grain are artificially raising prices; and whether, in view of the distress prevailing in that province among the agricultural population, the British Ambassador at Constantinople has been able to induce the Turkish Government to adopt remedial measures at Van.

Mr. Brodrick: Her Majesty's Vice Consul at Van has mentioned in Despatches the hoarding of wheat by local merchants, in the hopes of a further rise in price, and he reported in February that the Vali had forced the sale of these stores of wheat. Her Majesty's Ambassador lost no time in calling the attention of the Turkish Foreign Minister to the distress in the vilayet of Van, and expressed his hope that the necessary assistance would be afforded. In March Captain Maunsell reported that the Government had allotted a sum of 2,000l. for the distribution of seed in the vilayet, that a mixed Commission had been appointed, and that relief work was progressing favourably.

THE KARENI EXPEDITION.

In the House of Commons, Captain Chaloner on May 18 asked the Under Secretary of State for War when it was proposed to grant a medal and other rewards to the troops engaged in the Karani expedition, in which a large number of British officers and non-commissioned officers were killed or wounded.

Mr. Wyndham: The report of the officer in command of the expedition has not yet reached the War Office. When it is received the question of rewards will be considered.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Yerburgh.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Whether the customs service, for the purpose of organising which the Russian Charge d'Affaires left Pekin on June 22 last, has yet been established; and, if so, whether part of Ta-linewan will be opened to foreign trade, as promised by Count Mouravieff on June 15 last.

Major Rasch.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for War: Whether, in calculating the value of a colonel's appointment in India on Indian pay, upon compulsory retirement under the Royal Warraut of 1881, the War Office has estimated the pay of a colonel at only 17 rs. 8 a. a month above that of a lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, a lieutenant in the Indian Service receiving 225 rs. a month, while the War Office estimate of a colonel's pay is 243 rs. 8 as. a month; whether he is aware that when the late General Hawley, deputy adjutant-general at headquarters, was removed from his appointment for age in 1883, five months before his time was up, he received compensation for the full amount of his appointment, notwithstanding that such pay was describd in the pay warrant as inclusive of allowances excepting travelling; and on what ground the War Office has discriminated in the method of estimating the pay of an officer of the Headquarter Staff and of an officer of the British Service who was serving in India at the time of his compulsory retirement as a general officer and with a consolidated pay and salary unconditioned of any allowances. [*Friday, May 19.*]

Sir Bhownagree proposes to ask the Secretary for the Colonies to-day whether, at the forthcoming Conference between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger, the question will be discussed of the disabilities imposed by the Transvaal Government on Indian subjects of the British Crown resident in the Transanvaal, and whether Sir Alfred Milner has received specific instructions with a view to securing a remedy for those grievances.

The Liberal Leaders are, it is understood, not desirous of an opportunity for the discussion of the Indian Sugar Bounties Question until after Whitsuntide. It is hoped that the debate will be taken circumstances which will ensure a full attendance on both sides of the House.

Prince Kapoy, the President of the Japanese House of Peers, together with the Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy in London, visited the Houses of Parliament on May 15. Sir Albert Rollit, who acted as their cicerone, introduced them to the Speaker in his private room at the back of the chair; also to Mr. Chamberlain and other prominent members of the House of Commons. Prince Kapoy is devoting his recess to a tour round the world.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS PROMOTION.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, in an article commenting on the correspondence which has passed between the Government of India, the India Office, and the War Office on the subject of promotion in the Indian Staff Corps, says:—

It is evident that so far as the Government of India and the Simla military authorities are concerned everything that it has been possible to do has been done to bring about a settlement of the matter on an equitable footing, no disposition being shown to dispute either the grievances of the petitioning officers or their right to petition on the principles prescribed by Lord Roberts six years ago. As the result of the representations made in 1894, it will be remembered, temporary rank has been bestowed on Staff Corps majors and captains when permanently appointed commandants and seconds in command respectively. This arrangement, however, has not worked as well as was, perhaps, expected by those who introduced it. As proof of this, there were on July 1, 1896, 1,021 majors and captains in the Staff Corps. There being 173 regiments of native Cavalry and Infantry giving 173 commands and 175 seconds in command, it was only possible for 348 officers at the outside out of the 1,021 to benefit, or about 33 per cent. But the greater number of these appointments must necessarily be filled by substantive lieutenant-colonels and majors, so that in reality only some 142 officers, or 15 per cent, have actually benefited.

The very concession has intensified the supersession of which complaint has been made. As an instance of this the cases of Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Farrant, 11th Madras Infantry, and Captain (temporary Major) Taylor, 30th Madras Infantry, may be quoted. The former has superseded 165 majors, the latter 376 captains of his own arm. This is a state of things scarcely calculated to produce contentment, and in the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the Indian authorities have pleaded for an amelioration of the grievance of which complaint is made. Lord George Hamilton displayed every dispostion to support the recommendation of the Government in India. The War Office, however, after full consideration and a careful review of the circumstances, has been unable to support the recommendation that Staff Corps officers on promotion to major and captain should receive one year's antedate of their commissions. Lord Lansdowne's plea is that an acceptance of the proposal would create an idea that her Majesty's Government is bound to secure a uniform rate of promotion among Army officers and to prevent supersession. "In the case of the Indian Staff Corps," it is pointed out, "the service of an officer is continuous up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The service of British officers is not continuous in the same manner, and their promotion is only attained by many officers being compulsorily retired, to the destruction of the prospects of the latter, and with the result that the pension list is much weighted by their retirement." These are the reasons why Lord Lansdowne deprecates an attempt being made to secure equality of promotion among different corps, which he believes to be impracticable. The arguments must be allowed to be weighty.

It cannot be said that the existing condition of things is satisfactory. At the same time it must be recognised that some important questions are involved, and we can fully understand why the War Office should be averse to committing itself unduly to any course of action which might hereafter be the means of creating for it troubles which it is naturally anxious, if possible, to avoid. We were never enamoured of the Staff Corps system. Some few of its anomalies have, it is true, been dealt with from time to time, but it is not a system which is calculated to produce the best effects, so far as the military service proper is concerned, giving as it does military rank to a large number of officers who are soldiers only in name, while placing the general body under many and great disadvantages. A system built on such lines is bound to operate unfairly, and it does not possess the merit, it seems to us, of giving an incentive to zeal, though to the credit of the officers of the Indian Army it must be admitted that it has not damped their ardour or prevented them from doing their duty loyally and well whenever they have been called upon to put forward efforts on service. Some few have derived distinct benefit under the rules laid down for the regulating of promotion, but the majority undoubtedly suffeg, and we fear will continue to do so, notwithstandinr Lord George Hamilton's hint in one of his despatches that should the Government of India deem it desirable for promotion in the Staff Corps to be accelerated either to prevent officers being injuriously affected by supersession or to improve their pay and position generally as compared with other branches, "the remedy must be sought in the re-adjustment of the periods fixed for promotion." We doubt very much whether even the re-adjustment referred to would have the effect of removing the causes of grievance. Questions of promotion always present difficulties, and these are increased when rank goes by length of service. The arrangement is not at any time a good one, and it becomes an even greater evil when large bodies of officers are affected, for it is bound to result in supersession somewhere, and those who are placed, temporerily or permanently, at a disadvantage will feel that they have a grievance, as the officers of the Indian Staff Corps do, with good reason just now.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

It has long been known that, in addition to the reform which is taking place at headquarters in the administration of the Artillery, the royal regiment itself was to undergo in the near future some modification in its constitution. That which has so far been decided upon will, we (*Standard*) understand, have effect from June 1, on which date the regiment will be divided practically into two regiments—one mounted and the other dismounted. The mounted section will comprise the Royal Horse Art. and the Field Art., while the dismounted section will, of course, consist of the Garrison Art. At present the whole of the officers of the Royal Art. are on one list for promotion, and it consequently follows that frequently an officer who has passed all his previous service in the Garrison Art. is promoted into a vacancy which has occurred in the Royal Horse Art., about the duties in which he knows absolutely nothing, and *vice versa*. All this will in future be obviated by causing promotion to take place as in Line Regts. in the Art. sections to which the officers causing the vacancies may happen to belong. There is no doubt that an increase of efficiency will result from this reform, but it is to be hoped that, at the same time, some well-considered scheme for avoiding, so far as possible, any hardships in the direction of the supersession of present officers under the new arrangement has been adopted by the authorities.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective, Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

LORD ELGIN AND SIR C. ELLIOTT ON THE INDIAN FAMINE.

At a meeting of the East India Association, held on May 15 at the Westminster Town Hall, a paper on "The Recent Indian Famine and the Report of the Second Famine Commission" was read by Sir Charles Elliott, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Earl of Elgin presided, and those present included Lord Reay, Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin, Lady Elliott, Sir H. S. Cunningham, Sir A. Mackenzie, Sir R. K. Wilson, Sir W. Brooke, Sir C. C. Stevens, Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Sir G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Sir W. Rattigan, and Sir George Parker.

The Chairman said he was one of those persons whose conduct Sir Charles Elliott was about to discuss; and he thought, therefore, his proper attitude was to wait until they heard what he had to say of the management of Indian affairs by those who were entrusted with them in 1896 and 1897. Therefore he only proposed to trouble them with a preliminary remark on one point. He had noticed that amid much appreciative comment there seemed to be the trace of an idea that the Government of India, and he himself in particular, did not at the outset altogether grasp the magnitude of the disaster. He thought Sir Charles Elliott would agree with him that famine in India came upon them like a thief in the night. But in this idea he thought he traced two old friends of his—complaints of which he had heard a good deal at the time of the famine. One of them dealt with what was styled his persistent optimism, and the other referred to a supposed delay in the institution of a famine fund. As to the first of these he wished he could refer to the statements which were made in the Legislative Council on December 15, 1896, by his colleague Sir John Woodburn, who was in charge of the Agricultural and Revenue Department, and by himself, because if they could have those before them they could recognise that even at that early stage they were by no means inclined to under-estimate the possibilities of disaster. He thought he said on that occasion that, while they were prepared to take the people fully, frankly, and fearlessly into their confidence as to the nature of the case, while they did not wish to conceal the position which they desired to assume, and would give every information, still they thought that they ought to remain perfectly cool, to make no exaggeration, and to endeavour to induce the people to believe that whatever could be done would be done both to warn and to relieve them. And he ventured to maintain that in what followed they fulfilled their promise. He did not think it would be disputed that so far as active measures were concerned nothing was left undone that time or energy or money could provide; nor in what was said was there any misrepresentation of facts. What really happened was this. At the time when he was called upon chiefly to speak on the subject during his autumn tour there was a special circumstance at the moment which appeared to him of great importance—namely, that the prospect of the winter rains was still hanging in the balance. There were plenty of prophets of general woe, but there was no one who was willing or able to keep the public informed as to this point which they considered of so material importance. And if they did so consider it, they perhaps foresaw a little more rather than a little less what the calamity would have been had those rains failed. As a matter of fact they did not fail. They came, at least partially, and greatly affected the general position. Therefore he should just like to say that, whatever the estimate of his foresight might have been at the moment, he should never regret that during the autumn of 1896 he did all he could to speak words of encouragement rather than words of despair. As to any alleged delay in the institution of the famine fund, he thought there was very little really to say. He explaine in his place in Council that there were certain preliminary steps which must take time and which had to be carried through. And they had also to consider the fact of the Christmas holidays in London. But, subject to those allowances, he did not admit that a day was lost, and they were able to present the case to the public, when they did present it, clarly defined both as to its objects and as to the extent of calamity. He would not have referred to the subject at all but for a misconception which he thought he had observed previously in some quarters in this country that the earlier institution of the famine fund might have effected the actual relief of distress. He thought he could show them that the famine fund never did take and never could have taken the place of the relief which it fell to the Government to give in the matter of saving life. Sir Charles Elliott would no doubt give them figures showing what the expenditure of the Government was in the matter. For his part he, on behalf of the Government, declined any assistance from private sources, and said that their means were ample and that their determination to use them was absolute, and he thought they would see that the famine fund, large though it was, would never have filled the gap, if gap there had been But as a matter of fact the Government did its work ungrudgingly, and the famine funds were devoted, and he thought rightly devoted, not to objects which arose in the beginning of the famine, but what he might call the closing period of the famine, and performed the work of restoring the people to a life of comparative comfort and independence. If there was one among the memories of his life in India which was pleasant it was his connection with the famine fund. It was throughout a conspicuous success—a success both in the response made to their appeal and the careful and energetic management of the committees who were entrusted with the work and in the results which were achieved and their effect upon the people. He was speaking for the first time in public in London, and he thought he was not going beyond his province if he said he wished he could give them a sense of the gratitude which was felt, not by the Government, but by the silent millions of the governed. It was an act of munificent charity, and if he might venture to say so, also—though it was not the motive of the generous donors—it was, he thought, an act of public wisdom, knitting together as it did in one noble enterprise subjects of her Majesty in every part of her dominions. (Cheers.)

Sir C. Elliott, in his paper, gave a consise sketch of the operations undertaken by the Government of India for the relief of the recent famine, and a review of the conclusions drawn by the Commission which was appointed to report on those operations when the famine had come to an end. After pointing out that the immediate cause of the famine was the general failure and early cessation of the monsoon or autumn rains of 1896, he submitted a map and table illustrating the area and intensity of the famine. According to this table, the total area visited by famine was 250,000 square miles, containing a population of 70,000,000. In about half of this area, with two-thirds of this population, the famine was slight; that was to say, in no district comprised in it were there for three consecutive months as much as five per cent. of the population on relief In 60,000 squre miles, with 11,250,000 of people, it was intense, the ratio of members on relief rising above ten per cent. The ratio during the three worst months was seventeen per cent. of the population of the whole area, and it rose as high as twenty per cent. in the North-West Provinces. In 66,500 square miles, with 17,250,000 of inhabitants, the famine was severe; that was to say, in every district the number on relief during the three worst months was between five and ten per cent, of the entire population. Discussing the extent to which relief was afforded, he said that during the first three months an average number of 3,500,000 persons were on relief, or about six per cent. of the affected population during the period of twelve months, from November 1896 to October 1897 the average number was 2,290,000, or about 3-5 per cent. In the parts where the famine was most intense the ratio rose very high. Counting each person relieved for one day as a unit, the total number amounted to 821,000,000 units. or about 2,250,000 a day for a whole year. The total cost of relief given on works and gratuitously way 7,270,000 rx., or 32 1-2 rx. per head. The forecast of the First Commission was found fairly accurate as regarded numbers of persons and duration of distress, but the estimate of cost was considerably in excess of the actual cost. The report of the Second Commission left no doubt that the principal cause of this saving was the greater efficiency and preparedness of the Administration, due to the experience which had been gathered in former famines, and to the extent to which the recommendations of the First Commission had been carried out. Loans and advances were freely given for agricultural improvements, and especially for the digging of wells, to the amount of 1,370,000 rx., and the charitable assistance received from all quarters, and especially from Englands magnificent mansion house fund, amomted to about 2,000,000 rx. Altogether the total outlay on the part of the Government to relieve famine might be reckoned at very nearly 20,000,000 rx. Turning to the report of the Second Commission, he dealt first with their judicial summing-up of the merits and defects of the manner in which the Government of each province dealt with the varying conditions presented to it, and secondly with their recommendations as to the treatment of relief operations in future. Summing up some of the leading facts, he said the famine of 1896-97 caused to the country a loss of about 18,000,000 tons of food grain, the value of which might be estimated at over ninety crores of rupees; adding in the loss from non-food crops, the country probably lost the value of about 110 crores of rupees. Against this the State expenditure was about nineteen crores, part of which went in direct relief—that was, in wages to labourers and gratuitous doles to those incapable of labour—part in remission of the land revenue, and part in loans and advances, while two crores were contributed by private charity. By means of this relief 800,000,000 people were fed for one day, or an average of about 2,250,000 a day for one year. In the time of severest preassure the number rose to 4,250,000, and it continued at about 3,000,000 throughout May, June, and July. In spite of this relief the death-roll increased by about 800,000 above the normal, though very few deaths from actual starvation were recorded, and the increased mortality was mainly due to the ordinary diseases of the season acting on frames enfeebled by privation. The parts where the campaign against famine was most successfully carried on were those where famine had most frequently occurred before, and where the people best knew how to expect help, and the Government officials how to give it. The parts where it was least successful where those where famine had seldom or never occurred before, and where the experience of the past was most wanting, and the people least trained to utilise the means offered for their assistance. But everywhere the campaign was fought with splendid courage with absolute devotion, and with true humanity, and a degree of success was attained of which he, speaking as a representative of those who fought the battle of 1876-78, and who afterwards took in hand to store up its lessons for the guidance of the future, ventured to say that it had exceeded his most sanguine anticipations. (Cheers.)

The Chairman said that so far as the Commission was concerned, his anticipations had been verified. He thought the Government of India put on official record in February 1897, their opinion that so far as the period antecedent to September 1896 was concerned, any charge which had been brought against the Government of the Central Provinces of inactivity had been effectually dispelled. The Government of Inda, therefore, must share the responsibility of the Chief Commissioner if the coutrary opinion of the Commission was to be maintained. It was impossible to go into detail, and he only wished to express his concurrence in the demurrer which Sir C. Elliott had put in. He thought that there were some conclusions of the Commission in regard to the Central Provinces which were open to challenge, and, speaking generally he thought that they had not made sufficient allowance for the special difficulties of their province. The least that could be said of those circumstances was said by Mr. Holderness, and it was a matter of regret that his statement, especially portions which had been quoted by Sir C. Elliott had not been given the prominence of appearing in the body of the report instead of in a minute of a single member of the Commission however important.

A discussion followed, in which Sir H. S. Cunningham, Sir A. Mackenzie, Mr. Stoker, Mr. Martin Wood, and Mr. J. D. Rees, Madras Member of the Viceroy's Council, took part. Mr. Rees remarked that the contrast between the admsnistration of the famine in 1876 and that of 1896 was enormous. The preparedness of the Government for the latter visitation enabled them to meet it so calmly that at the outset they were accused of not appreciating its magnitude. The prosperous condition of Indian finance, evidenced by the Budget introduced by Sir J. Westland last March, was chiefly due to the generous and effective administration of the famine by Lord Elgin's Government, which enabled the cultivators to pay the revenue which had been suspended during the distress.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the lecturer, on the motion of Sir Lepel Griffin.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

New York, May 13.—The "Herald" publishes a telegram from Manila stating that the protected cruiser Olympia will leave there next week. She will stop at Hong Kong to dock. According to a telegram to the "Tribune" from Washington, immediately after his reception here, Admiral Dewey will procsed to Washington to act in an advisory capacity to President M'Kinely on naval and colonial affairs.

New York, May 13.—A Manila despatch to the "Herald" says:—The rebels entrenched behind strong fortifications at San Ildefonso have been driven from their position by General Lowton. One American was wounded.

Madrid, May 14 (*Reuter*).—An official telegram received at the Ministry of War states that an attack has been made by the Filipinos upon the Spanish troops garrisoning Zamboanga. The attack was repulsed, but the Spaniards lost an artillery major, an infantry captain, and three soldiers wounded, and one soldier killed. The Filipinos have cut the water supply to the town. The Spanish troops have been delaying their evacuation of Zamboanga pending the arrival of an American force to take their place.

Manila, May 14 (*Reuter*).—Aguinaldo has ordered all foreigners to leave the insurgents territory within forty-eight hours. There are only a few traders there, mostly British and Germans. Aguinaldo believes that by refusing them the rights of non-combatants, he can force the Governments of their countries to recognise the belligerency of the insurgents, in order to treat for the safety of their subjects.

New York, May 13.—A Manila despatch to the *Herald* says:—"The rebels entrenched behind strong fortifications at San Ildefonso have been driven from their position by General Lawton. One American was wounded."

Manila, May 15 (*Laffan*).—The insurgents attacked the American army tug Covadonga yesterday near San Luis, five miles up the Rio Grande de la Pampanga from Calumpit. An American sergeant was killed and two men were wounded. The enemy, who were driven off, lost thirty.

General Rios, the Spanish commander, sails for Zamboanga and Jolo with the transports Leon Trece and Porto Rico to relieve the Spanish troops, who are evacuating these places. The 23rd United States Infantry has been ordered to Jolo.

General Lawton advanced this morning towards San Isidro from San Miguel, leaving a sufficient garrison at Balinag. General McArthur remains at San Fernando.

Manila, May 17 (*Laffan*).—Colonel Summers's command, which was reinforced by the North Dakota Infantry, under Colonel French, advanced from Baluarte early this morning, and captured San Isidro after slight opposition. The insurgents, whose force is estimated at 2,000, lost five killed and twenty wounded. The American loss was two slightly wounded.

There was more fighting south of Manila this morning. Lieutenant Hill, with about sixty American infantry, occupied a concealed trench near Pasay, which was attacked by the Filipinos. The Americans at first answered with only five individual shots. This misled the enemy as to their strength, and the Filipinos advanced boldly, evidently expecting to capture the party. When they were within 200 yards, Lieutenant Hill's men fired a volley on them, killing five. The rest fled.

Washington, May 17 (*Reuter*).—General Otis, cabling from Manila under to-day's date, says:—

The situation is as follows. General Lawton, with tact and ability, has covered Bulacan province with his column and driven the insurgent troops northward into San Isidro, the second insurgent capital, which he captured this morning.

He is now driving the enemy northward into the mountains. He has constant fighting, inflicting heavy losses and suffering few casualties. The appearance of his troops on the flanks of the enemy behind the intrenchments thrown up at every strategic point and town is very demoralising to the insurgents, and has given them no opportunity to reconcentrate their scattered troops.

Kobbe's column, with gunboats, is proceeding up the Rio Grande.

A CHANNEL SQUADRON BLUNDER AND THE RESULT.

According to letters from Gibraltar, Mr. Harry Basson, engineer of the Repulse, was tried by court-matrial for neglect of duty, which nearly resulted in a collision between the Repulse and the battleship Magnificent, two ships of the Channel Squadron, while at Cagliari. The evidence showed that an order was given the Repulse to start the engines full speed astern, but that the starboard engine was put full speed ahead and the port engine full speed astern, with the result stated. Mr. Basson, who gave evidence on his own behalf, said he left an engine-room artificer in charge of the starboard engine while he attended to other necessary duties, the chief engineer being in the port engine-room. Several engineer officers were examined, and the Court eventually acquitted the prisoner, but considered it inadvisable that an engineer officer should leave the engines when a ship was approaching an anchorage.

Among a host of other claimants for the 8,000,000 or so left by the late Mr. James Tyson, sheep farmer, of Queensland, who died towards the end of last year, is Mr. Thomas Ormiston, messedger at the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. Ever since the news of the death of Mr. Tyson, Mr. Ormiston has been interesting himself in the matter of relationship to the deceased millionaire. He seeks, it is understood, to show that his mother, who, like Mr. Tyson, belonged to Northumberland, was a sister of the wealthy sheep farmer, and it need scarcely be said that he is leaving no stone unturned in the direction of establishing this claim. Mr. Ormiston, who is a married man with a large family, is a native of Montrose. He is about fifty years of age.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Morning Leader" draws a vivid picture of the famine-stricken area of Russia. He wires:—"Imagine seven great provinces together larger than France suffering all the agonies of starvation and pestilence. In the Eastern Provinces on the Volga 6,000,000 people are without food out of a total of 12,000,000. The Russian Goverument is only beginning to learn that famines can only be fought by Governments, as in India. There is food enough in Russia, but the peasants in the famine districts are penniless. It is not too much to say that every ten shillings subscribed saves a human life." The Russian Government appears to have reverted to a policy of exceptional measures in regard to the Jews, foreign as well as Russian, says a "Reuter" telegram from St. Petersburg, and has just decided, for example, to prohibit their stay in St. Petersburg, even in the case of several Jews of French nationality, who are thus obliged to leave Russia.

A REMARKABLE MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Court, on May 17, before Mr. Justice Barnes, the case of Brooke *v.* Brooke and Hoare, otherwise Brooke, came on for hearing. This was the petition of Mr. Charles Albert Bannerman Brooke, son of a colonel in the Army, for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. There was no defence. Mr. Priestley, who appeared for the petitioner, related a remarkable story of deception on the part of the respondent, who is the daughter of a bricklayer. It appeared that when the petitioner made the acquaintance of the respondent she told him that she was the daughter of a colonel who was killed in active service; that she was possessed of property in Worthing (where her mother lived), and that her brother-in-law in New Zealand, who was her guardian, held a large sum of money for her—about 6,000*l*—which he was prepared to hand over as soon as he was released from his duties as guardian. When the petitioner wanted to go down and see her mother at Worthing to make her acquaintance the respondent wrote letters to him putting him off as if from her mother, the writing being in a feigned hand, which the mother never wrote at all. Once when he wrote to the mother saying he was coming to see her, he got a reply saying she was going to see her sick son at Devonport. On another occasion the reply was that she was dangerously ill with typhoid fever. The letters were actually posted from Worthing. Colonel Brooke also tried to make the acquaintance of her relations, but failed, the cards be left being returned. The colonel also wrote to the gentlmen in New Zealand but after that letter was despatched the respondent said her mother was so seriously ill that she was dying, and had expressed her anxiety that before she died she should like to see her daughter settled in life. The respondent by this means persuaded the petitioner to marry her on Nov. 15, 1893. at St. Luke's Church, Paddington, Colonel and Mrs. Brooke consenting. The petitioner raised about 600*l*. on his reversion and also insured his life, mortgaging the policies for 1000*l*. With this money he and respondent were to go out to New Zealand, where petitioner was to join the respondent's brother-in-law in his ranche. Before they had been married three weeks, however, a letter came from the brother-in-law in New Zealand which opened the petitioner's eyes for the first time and those of his father as to the true state of things. The brother-in-law said he had no money of the respondent's at all, and that he was not her guardian. The petitioner and his father taxed the respondent with this, whereupon she forged a letter purporting to come from her mother, complaining of the brother-in-law's conduct and saying that he must have lost her money in some Australian bank crash. That went down to a certain extent, continued Mr. Priestley, but in September 1893, the petitioner and his father went down to see the respondent's mother at 3 Dunstan's Road, Worthing, and found out all about this matter. They found the mother very ill, but she was quite surprised when they simpathised with her for having a sick son at Devenport and for having had typhoid fever. She said she had not a son at Devenport, nor had she ever had typhoid fever. The petitioner then learnt he had married the daughter of a bricklayer. A separation deed was drawn up, by which he gave her 10*l*. down and agreed to allow her 10*s*. a week. He subsequently went to HongKong, where he obtained a situation and came back to London last year, when he learnt that his wife had given birth to an illegitimate child at a house in Fairmead Road, Holloway, where she had lived with the co-respondent, After hearing the evidence of petitioner, his father, Colonel Thomas Henry Brooke, and the landlady of the house in Holloway, his lordship granted petitioner a decree *nisi*.

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A sensation has been created at Johannesburg by the arrest there, late on Monday night, May 15, of seven men, all of whom are declared by the "Times" correspondent to be unimportant and irresponsible, on a charge of high treason. The offence of which they are alleged to have been guilty is that of enrolling men for a corps in Natal, intended to assist the movement against the Boer Government in Johannesburg; and it is understood that the authorities have had them under observation for four months past. The prisoners were conveyed by special train to Pretoria and lodged in gaol there. The alleged "revolutionists" were brought up at Pretoria on May 17, and remanded for a fortnight on a charge of high treason. The Pretoria *Press* says that the Government regards the matter simply as an unfortunate local incident, which will not affect the political situation.

A Cape Town telegram says:—The impression exists in well-informed circles here and in Johannesburg that the alleged plot was not only known to, but was also fostered by, agents in the Transvaal secret service, whose object it was to discredit the South African League and alienate sympathy from the Uitlanders by revealing it at a convenient moment. This view is strengthened by the fact that a plot was suspected four months ago, and that a detective joined the men arrested. Officers of the Liverpool Regiment and of the Artillery who were to have left for England on furlough were stopped at the last moment.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:—The conference between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger has been arranged in so far that Mr. Chamberlain has given his consent, but Mr. Kruger will have to submit his proposals before a date will be fixed. The delay in arranging the conference is regarded by good judges to indicate that the Imperial Government is not satisfied with the basis whereon Mr. Kruger is willing to confer. The anxiety of the Cape Krugerites and Ministerialists to secure a conference is interpreted as showing that the object of the conference is to procrastinate, in the hope that a change will take place in current English public opinion. Mr. Chamberlain regards Bloemfontein as sufficiently neutral ground for conference purpose.

A *Dalziel* telegram from Pretoria, dated May 16, says:—Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British agent, interviewed to-night by *Dalziel's* correspondent, authorised him to state that Sir Alfred Milner has accepted the invitation to meet President Kruger at Bloemfontein shortly.

A *Reuter* telegram from Gibralter of May 10 says:—On May 1 the Russian Envoy, whose mission to Marrakesh has formed the subject of much comment and speculation, arrived with his suite at Mazagan on his return from the Sheriflan Court. Early in the morning the Governor of Mazagan, with a strong cavalry escort, went out to meet the mission, which on entering the town was welcomed by a salute from the battery. The horses and mules presented by the Sultan to the Minister and other members of the Embassy are fine handsome animals. It is a well-known fact that the Minister feels rather annoyed at the want of courtesy which has attended his reception. It appears that when the Embassy called on the Sultan, the soldiers on duty in the Palace took no notice of them, not even saluting. The Russian Minister, much displeased at this want of respect, informed the Sultan's officials who accompanied him that unless he was shown the courtesy and respect due to his high rank, he would leave Marrakesh without taking farewell of the Sultan. This remark from the Minister put matter on a satisfactory footing. The Russian cruisers to convey the mission to Tangier is daily expected at Mazagan.

THE AFRICAN CONVENTIONS.

The French Chamber discussed on May 12 the Bill approving the Anglo-French Niger Convention, and the Bill approving the additional Convention of March 21, 1899, relating to the Nile. M. Hubert said he did not come forward to oppose the Niger Convention, although it did not appear satisfactory to him. He only wished to make reservations for the future. He spoke in praise of Franch explorers, and expressed regret at the fact that when irrevocable territorial concessions were being made Great Britain only gave France temporary concessions, that is to say, the cession on lease of two posts on the Niger.

Prince d'Arenberg, reporter of the committee, defended the Convention, which, he said, gave France not only posts on the Niger, but also gave French commerce access to the Nile over an extent of 1,000 kilometres.

M. de Lanjuinais asked, "Why only 1,000 kilometres?" M. Delcasse replied, "Because it was thought desirable to reserve the Egyptian Question." And Prince d'Arenberg added, "We did not want to have the question of the Nile settled by two nations only, since it touches on the Egyptian Question and is of an international nature." The reporter then went on to point out that the Convention was really advantageous, inasmuch as it established agreement between two great nations.

M. Chastenet said he regretted the abandonment of the province of Bahr-el-Ghazel, to which Major Marchand should not have been sent unless it had been resolved to support him to the end. Nevertheless, he approved the sacrifice made by the Government, which had obtained various concessions in return. The Government had given proof of its peaceful intentions, and Great Britain should give France credit for it; but if she continued the policy of provocation followed at Muscat and in China, she would see that French moderation stopped there. He was pleased that the Egyptian Question had been reserved, and was to remain a European Question. He recognised the importance of the Convention, which welded together all the parts of France's African empire, and urged the construction of the Trans-Saharan Railway.

The Bills were then agreed to without division or further debate.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

HONOURS BY THE KHEDIVE.

WHITEHALL, May 10.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the undermentioned officers in her Majesty's Army her royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh or of the Medjidieh, as stated below, which decorations have been conferred upon the said officers by his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of their services in Egypt and the Soudan during the recent campaign:—

THE ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIEH OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Major-Gen. Sir William Forbes Gatacre K C B D S O.
Surg-Gen William Taylor C B M D Medical Staff.

THE ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIEH OF THE THIRD CLASS

Col. William Francis Dundonald Cochrane C B
Lieut Col Arthur Thomas Sloggett Royal Army Medical Corps
Capt William Evelyn O'Leary Irish Rifles
Vet Capt George Richard Griffith D S O Army veterinary Department

THE ORDER OF THE OSMANIEH OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Major Frederick Hammersley Lancashire Fusiliers
Major Lovick Bransby Friend R E
Major Frederick Hacket-Thompson Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders
Major Henry Bolton Mainwaring Lincolnshire Regt.
Major Robert Henry Gage Heygate D S O Border Regt
Major Cecil de Courcy Etheridge Reserve of Officers.
Major Edward William Dashwood, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Major Hill Godfrey Morgan D S O Army Service Corps.
Major John Fowle 21st Empress of India's Lancers.
Capt and Brevet Major his Highness Prince Christian Victor Albert Ludwig Ernst Anton of Schleswig-Holstein, G C B G C V O King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Capt Philip Henry Whiston Royal Army Medical Corps.
Capt James Ross O'Connell Shropshire Light Inf.
Capt Lewis Frederic Green-Wilkinson Rifle Brigade.
Capt Raymond Sudeley Webber Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut Michael Graham Egerton Mauiford R E.
Lieut Edward Osborne Armstrong Newcombe R E

THE ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIEH OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Capt and Brevet Maj George Frederick Gorringe D S O R E.
Capt Richard Narrien Gamble Lincolnshire Regt.
Capt Henry Stanhope Sloman East Surrey Regt.
Capt John Wyndham George Dawkins R A.
Capt Arthur Andrew Spottiswoode, Seaforth Highlanders.
Capt James Willes Jennings Royal Army Medical Corps
Capt Frederick Gore Anley Essex Regt.
Capt John George Renni Royal Highlanders.
Capt [illegible] Alexander MacFarlan Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.
Capt Henry Gryllis Majendie Rifle Brigade.
Capt Archibald Kennedy Seccombe, Army Service Corps.
Capt Edward Sidney Herbert Royal Highlanders.
Capt Herbert Carington Smith Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Capt Humphrey Oldfield Royal Marine Art.
Capt Frederick Manoh Baltazzi Hoob's Royal Marine Lt Inf.
Capt Thomas Wyatt Hale Army Ordance Dept.
Capt Angus George Fraser King Own Scotish Borderers.
Capt Malcolm Coutts, Army Service Corps.
Capt Francis James Leigh Howard Army Service Corps.
Capt George McKenzie Franks R A.
Capt Wilfred Spedding Swabey Army Service Corps.
Capt Henry Nason Dunn Royal Army Medical Corps.
Capt Graham Henry Whalley Nicholson R A.
Capt Cosmo Gordon Stewart D S O, R A.
Capt Earnest Glanville Waymouth R A.
Capt Edward Bunbury North Royal Fusiliers.
Dep Commy of Ordance Honorary Capt David Edward Collins Army Ordance Dept.
Lieut William Edmond John Bradshaw York and Lancaster Regt.
Lieut Guy de Herriez Smith Indian Staff Corps.
Lieut John Malise Anne Graham Royal Lancaster Regt.
Lieut Cecil Foster Seymour Vandeleur D S O, Scots Guards.
Lieut Henry Charles Barwich Hopkinson Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut Edward Abadie Plunkett Lincolnshire Regt.
Lieut the Hon Frederick Hugh Sherston Roberts King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Lieut Wilfred Robert Abel Smith Grenadier Guards.
Lieut Felix Fordati Ready Royal Berkshire Regt.
Lieut Ernest Cox Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut Arthur Reginald Acskins North Staffordshire Regt.
Lieut Charles Mitchell Aloysius Wood Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut the Hon Hugh Dawnay Rifle Brigade.
Lieut William Charles Christie Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Vet Lieut William Edward Russell Army Vet Dept.
Second Lieut. William Edward Bailey East Lancashire Regt.

WHITEHALL, May 11.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Capt the Hon Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V C 3rd batt. Highland Light Inf her Majesty's royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh of the Fourth Class, conferred upon him by his Highness the Khedive of Egypt authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services during the recent Soudan campaign.

ADMIRALTY, May 9.

Commander G L M Leckie has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of capt.

Insp-Gen of Hospitals and fleets Sir H F Norbury M D K C B has been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned paymrs have been advanced to the rank of staff paymr in her Majesty's fleet:—H W Braddon H Robinson G H Sturges J Maxwell. Assist Paymr J W McKay has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following sub-lieuts have been prom to the rank of lieut:—C A Smith, F W Raisin.

May 10.

Naval Instructor E Braithwaite, B A has been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned clerks have been prom. to the rank of assist paymr in her Majesty's fleet:—F J K Metsome R H D Hicks.

May 11.

Lieut C T Gervers has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The undermentioned acting sub-lieuts have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieut in her Majesty's fleet:—R R C Backhouse T C H Williams J May.

Sub-Lieut R R C Backhouse has been prom to the rank of lieut in her Majesty's fleet.

May 12.

The Rev T Mutton, B A has been appointed chaplain in her Majesty's fleet.

WAR OFFICE. MAY 16.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut P Moir-Byres from 2nd Dragoons to be capt vice J A Bell-Smyth appointed adj.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Capt C L Cotton to be major vice C H Fraquharson ret

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut R Sparrow to be capt vice H S Follett, prom.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut the Hon R H Lindsay is seconded for service on the Staff.

4th Hussars—Second Lieut H R Moseley to be lieut vice W L S Churchill, resigned.

9th Lancers—Lieut D G M Campbell to be capt, vice G F Henry, resigned.

Cavalry Depot—Major R C Cokayne-Frith, 15th Hussars to be major.

Royal Artillery—Lieut (District Officer) J Rowley from the Seconded List, to be lieut district officer on augmentation.

Royal Engineers—The undermentioned brevet cols on completion of five years' service as regimental lieut cols are placed on half pay:—St G M Kirke, M H G Goldie. The undermentioned majors to be lieut cols:—K Mackean, vice Brevet Col St G M Kirke A H Bagnold, vice Brevet Col M H G Goldie. The undermentioned capts to be majors:—K S Meredith vice K Mackean R D Petrie vice A H Bagnold.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut W R A Smith is seconded for service on the Staff.

Scots Guards—Major A S Drummond retires on ret pay.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col C F Lawson 2nd Regimental District the (Queen's Roya West Surrey Regt) is placed on ret pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Second Lieut A Boxwell University candidate from 3rd batt the Royal Irish Regt to be second lieut on augmentation.

The Norfolk Regiment—The undermentioned officers are seconded:—Lieut A S Campbell for service as an adj of Volunteer; Lieut C K Luard for service with the British Central Africa Rifles.

The Lancashire Fusilier:—The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts on augmentation:—E T Humphreys W J Woodcock.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut Col J Deering on completion of his period of service in command of a batt is placed on half pay Major F W Bromfield to be lieut col vice J Deering.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—The proms to the rank of capt and of lieut respectively of Lieut G E Rickman and Sec Lieut W M Kington are antedated to Jan 11 1899 in succession to Major A W G L Cole employed under the Colonial Office Lieut C K Willes to be capt vice S G Everitt promoted.

The South Wales Borderers—The Christian names of Capt Purchas are Edgar Camac and not as previously described.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt G M Mackenzie to be major vice Brevet Lieut Col T L'O Snow transferred to the Northamptonshire Regt.

The East Surrey Regiment—Capt P H A O'Hara retires on ret pay.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Second Lieut H A Carter to be lieut vice R W Young dec.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Second Lieut F W B Willett to be lieut vice N G Anderson seconded.

The Hampshire Regiment—Supernumerary Capt R M Barrington to be capt in succession to Major R C B Haking who holds a Staff appointment.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut H H Norman to be capt vice H de C Huntsman seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept Second Lieut W T Wyndowe to be lieut vice H H Norman.

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry—Second Lieut A T C Rundle to be lieut vice J H Bailey seconded.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment—Second Lieut G A Bridgman to be lieut vice W D Ingle seconded.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt L P Irby about to be appointed to the Militia retires on ret pay under Article 509, Royal Warrant July 18 1898.

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut F W A Anderson to be capt vice R S Weston seconded.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt the Hon A Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven V C from 3rd Highland Light Inf to be second lieut in succession to Lieut N J G Cameron prom.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Supernumerary Capt F J H Bell to be capt vice Brevet Major A H Festing seconded.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians—Capt C W D Pollard is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut Paul A Charrier is seconded for service with the British Central Africa Rifles.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Lieut Beauchamp A T Kerr-Pearse is seconded for service as an adj of Volunteers; Second Lieut N Stuart Talbot from 6th batt. to be second lieut in succession to Lieut B A T Kerr-Pearse.

Staff—Capt and Brevet Major D Haig 7th Hussars to be a brigade major vice Major R C Cokayne-Frith 15th Hussars appointed to the Cavalry Depot.

Army Chaplains' Department—The Rev J Bellord chaplain to the Forces first class retires on ret pay; the Rev J Blackbourne B A to be chaplain to the Forces fourth class dated April 9, 1896 such antedate not to reckon towards promotion precedence or increase of pay prior to April 14, 1895 and not to carry back allowances.

Army Pay Department—The undermentioned officers to be paymrs:—Capt A J B Church the Connaught Rangers Capt F C L Hulton 1st Dragoon Guards; Lieut E F Despard the Connaught Rangers; Lieut A E Brown the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Capt E E B Bruce the Royal Munster Fusiliers. The undermentioned officers are granted the provisional rank of capt while serving in the Army Pay Department:—Lieut E F Despard the Connaught Rangers; Lieut A E Brown the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Army Veterinary Department—The undermentioned vet-capts to be vet-majors:—E Day C Rutherford F R C V S Kay Lees F R C V S.

Brevet—The undermentioned lieut cols to be cols:—A Porcelli R E; J Leach R A; H Kilgour Recruiting Staff officer first class.

Memoranda—The undermentioned officers are placed on ret pay:—Major Gen Sir W Gallbraith K C B commanding a first class district in India; Col J G Stone Ordnance consulting officer for India. The undermentioned officers retire on ret pay:—Lieut Col and Brevet Col E C S Moore half-pay Royal Eng; Lieut Col and Brevet Col de Courcy Daniell half-pay Royal Art. Major A W G L Cole the Royal Welsh Fusiliers is granted the temporary rank of lieut col while in command of a battalion of the West African Frontier Force. The grant of the temporary rank of capt to Lieut C M A Wood the Northumberland Fusiliers while employed with the Chinese Regt is dated Feb 28 1899 and not as stated in the "Gazette" of April 25, 1899. Lieut W H Dent the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt is granted the temporary rank of capt while employed with the Chinese Regt Ridingmr and Honorary Lieut W J Thorne R A is granted the honorary rank of capt.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt C H Gough Derbyshire Yeomanry Cav to be surg-major; Surg-Lieut A Philips to be surg-capt.

INDIA OFFICE May 16.

The Queen has approved of the following promotion among the officers of the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be lieut-col—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col R Ramsey Napier Sturt. To be major—Capt R Dennis Broome Lieuts to be capts—W Beale T G Blois-Johnson H B Ford Second lieuts to be lieuts—J H Watson, C E Bruce The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut E W Crawfurd Ridgeway is antedated to April 22, 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the undermentioned officer from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Capt R J Bentinck.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from Service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col H Anthony Sawyer.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Major-Gen E Mockler Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major-Gen J F Willoughby.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major L T Young M D Bengal Establishment. The retirement of Lieut-Col W H Thornhill M D Madras Establishment is post-dated to April 9 1899.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India.—

Major H St L Wood Dorsetshire Regt a dep-assist adj-gen, to be an assist adj-gen, vice Major T H Haughton vacated.

Capt E L Guilding Essex Regt a station staff officer first class to be a dep-assist adj-gen vice Major H Chance whose tenure has expired

Major W F Coleman Suffolk Regt a station staff officer first class to be a dept asst adj gen vice Major H A Vowell whose tenure has expired.

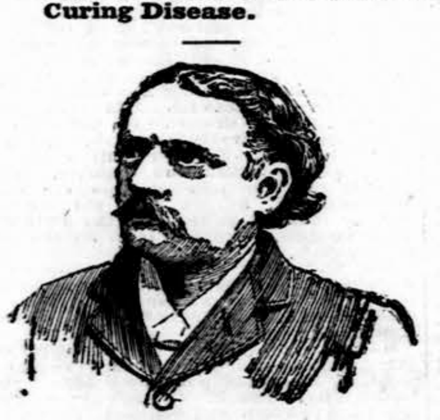
Major E J Sharpe Middlesex Regt to be a dep-assist adj-gen vice Major Wood.

Lieut Col F S Gwatkin, Indian Staff Corps to be military secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India vice Col Duff C I E vacated

Lieut C Wigram Indian Staff Corps to be aide de camp to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India

Capt E S Jackson 6th Dragoons to be aide de camp to the Lieut Governor of Burma vice Lieut F L Fryer resigned

Erratum—The name of Capt E B C Boddam Indian Staff Corps is incorrectly printed as Boddan in the London Gazette of Dec 9 1898



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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

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THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

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Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
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THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST. LONDON

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MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
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Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

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"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
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"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

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CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE *Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** *of every Bottle of the* **ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

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DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

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IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.

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AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

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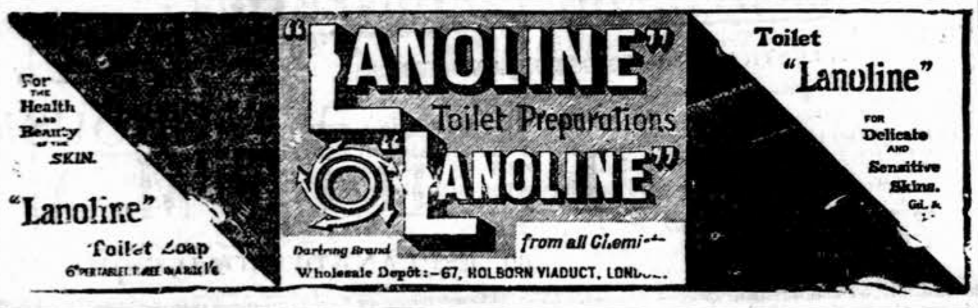

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

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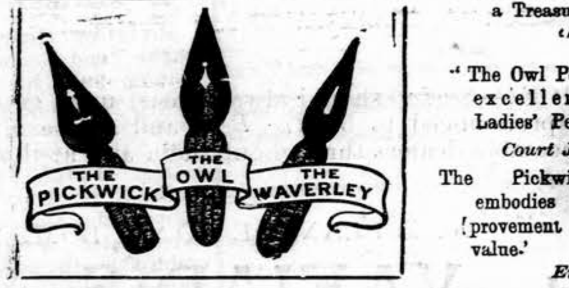

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They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
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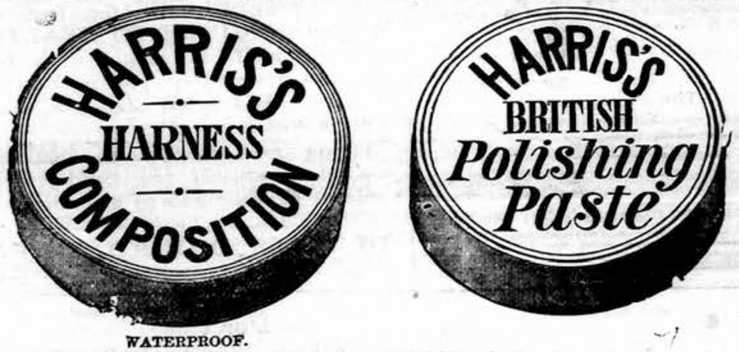

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
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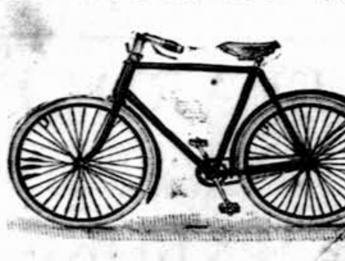

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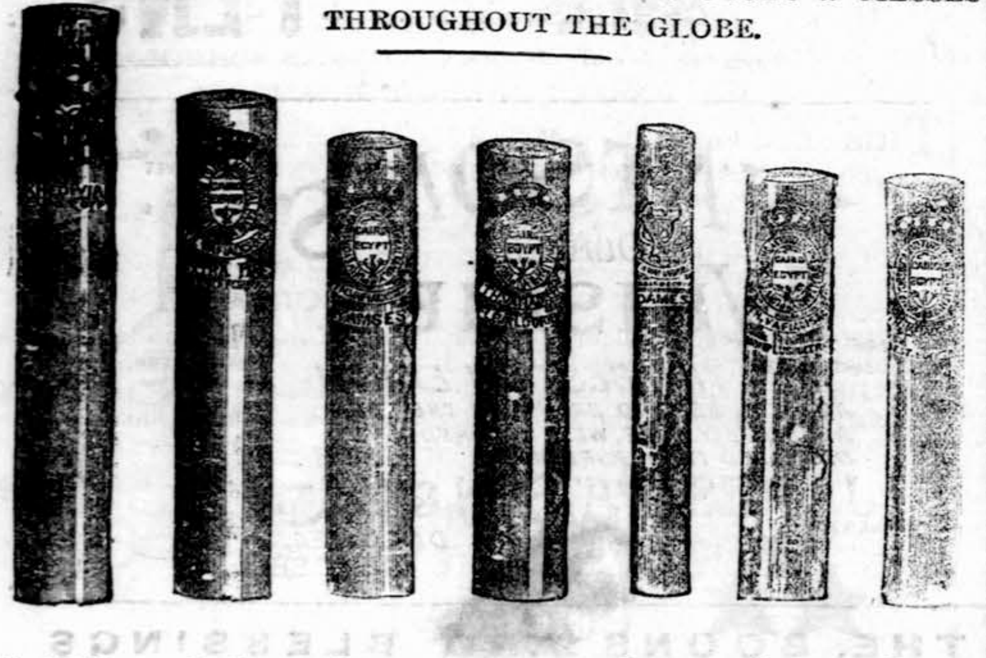
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



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The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century.
You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine

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There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
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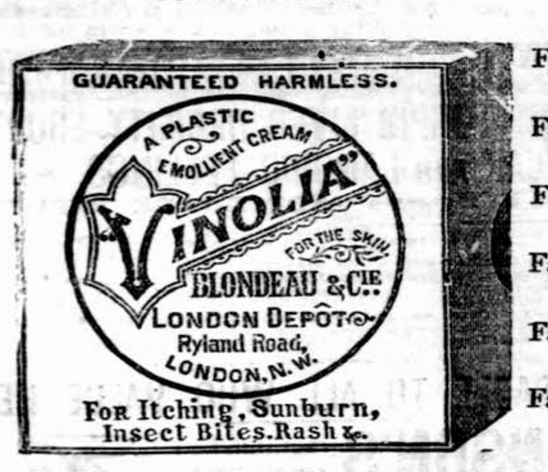

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Face Spots.
Face Spots.
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Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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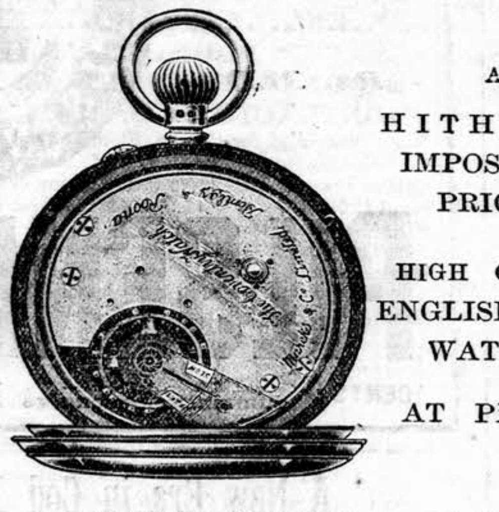

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ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."

BEYOND COMPETITION.

"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."

BREGUET PALLADIUM.
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Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring	Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.
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New Etagere Tables of Chestnutwood with lovely painted fayence trays.

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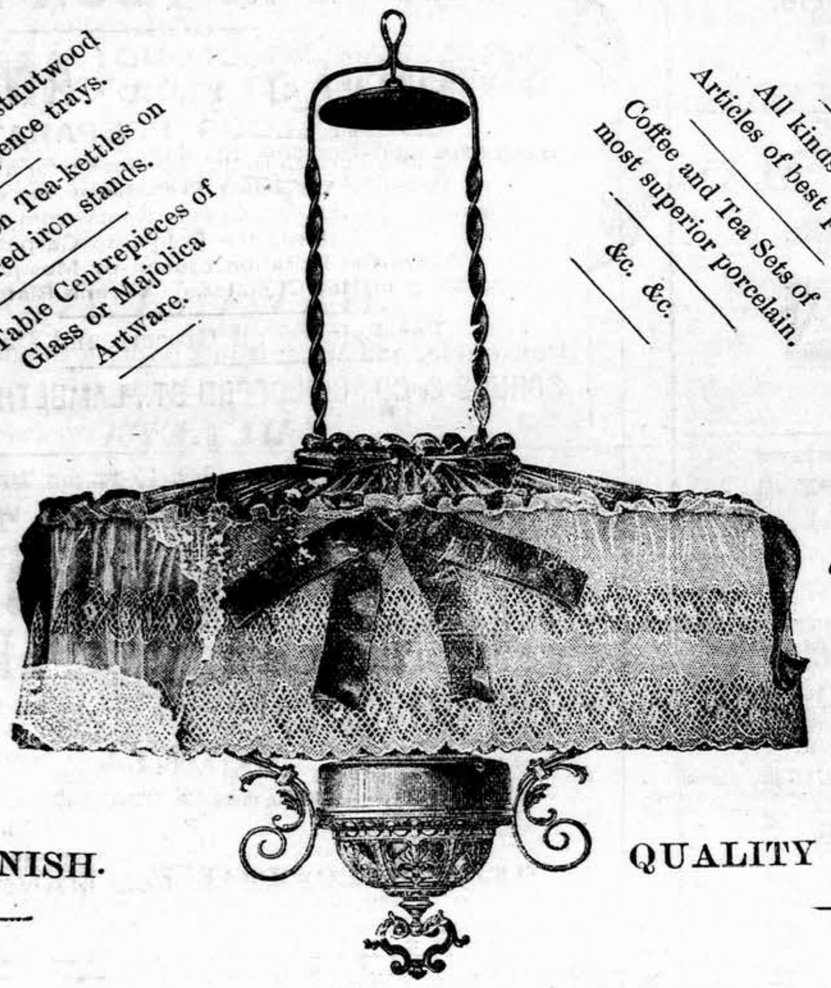

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, For Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbi Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 90, Co hill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars St London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., lishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA; Messrs. THACK SPINK & Co.